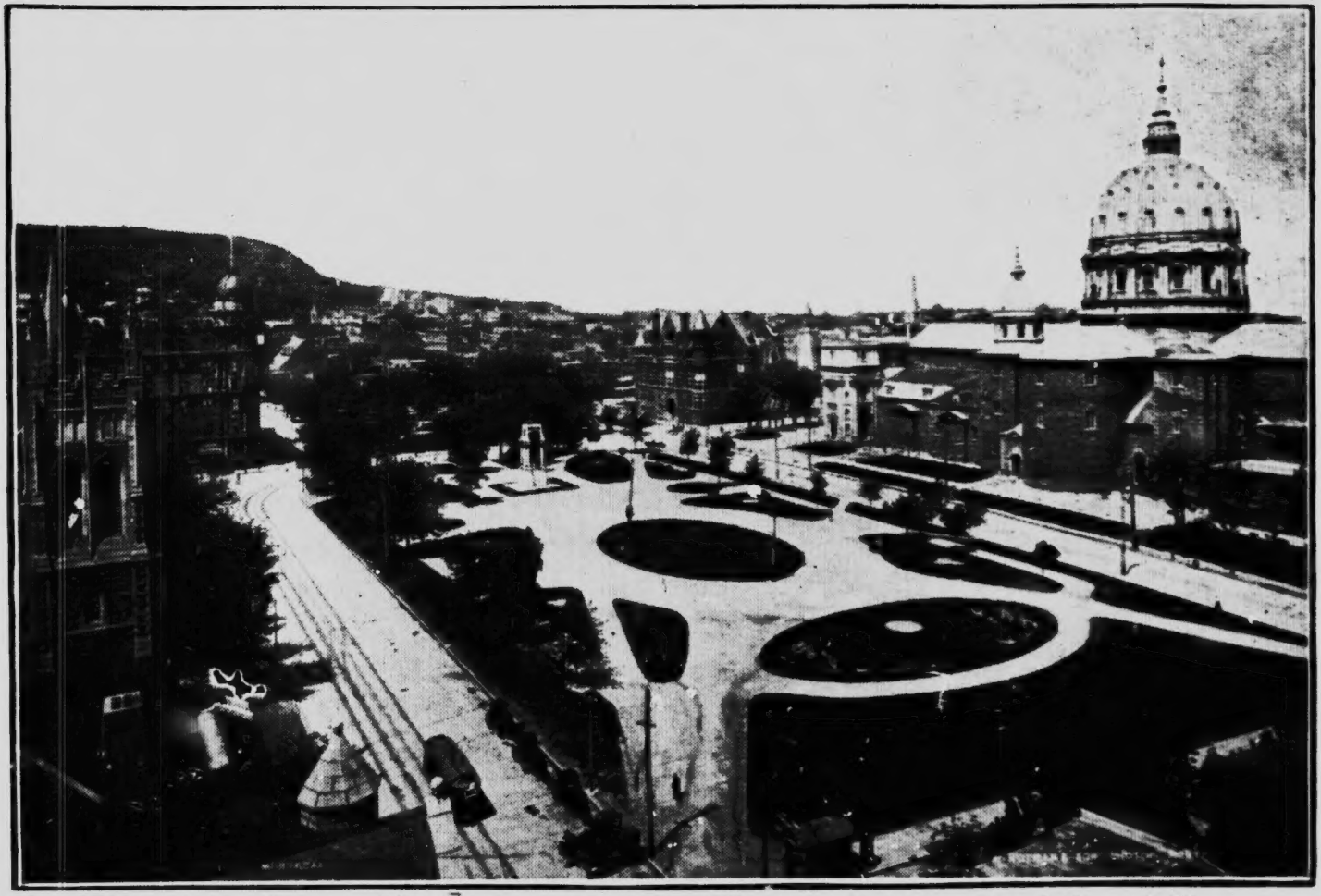

Dominion Square, Montreal, showing the Windsor Hotel on the left and St. Peter's Cathedral on the right. For description of Montreal, see page 49.

Dominion Square, Montreal, showing the Windsor Hotel on the left and St. Peter's Cathedral on the right. For description of Montreal, see page 49.

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Opportunities in Quebec

Containing Extracts from Heaton's Annual

1917

The Canadian Provincial Booklets

(Printed in Canada)

(See Over)

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Opportunities in Quebec

General Information

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.—*Area*—Quebec is by far the largest Province in the Dominion. The older portion of the Province comprises 351,873 sq. miles, almost three times as much as the British Isles. It extends from longitude 57 to 79 west and from latitude 45 to 53 north, and is naturally divided from s.-w. to n.-e. by the St. Lawrence River. In 1912 the district of Ungava, lying immediately to the north, was incorporated with the Province by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act. The territory thus added includes 351,780 sq. miles, making the total area of the Province 73,653 sq. miles—a greater area than Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria combined.

Lakes. The lakes in the Province cover a total area of 3,507,318 acres. The largest are Mistassini, 624,000 acres; Melville (part) 415,360; St. John, 224,000; Attikonak, 212,000; Ashuanipi, 204,000; Evans, 147,840; Mistassinis, 132,000 acres. There are 40 other lakes with areas of between 5,000 and 100,000 acres each, and innumerable small lakes.

Mountains. The principal mountain ranges stretch from s.-w. to n.-e., and are parallel to each other. South of the St. Lawrence River, following nearly its whole course, the Notre Dame or Green mountains, covered with forests, run from the latitude of Quebec to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Baie des Chaleurs and Gaspé point. North of the

One of the good roads of Quebec. A scene in the Village of Napierville.

St. Lawrence River the Laurentian mountains form undulating ridges about 1,000 ft. in elevation; the Mealy mountains, about 1,500 ft. high, stretc from about latitude 75 w. to Sandwich Bay; the Wotchish mountains, a short range of crescent form, lie between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay.

Rivers. The principal rivers, besides the St. Lawrence, which is navigable to Montreal, are the Ottawa, Gatineau, St. Maurice, Saguenay and Hamilton, in the Northern and Western parts of the Province, and the St. Francis Chaudiere, Nicolet and Becancour in the Eas n Townships.

CLIMATE.—The climate is healthy. Winters are cold, but bright and dry and the heavy snowfall protects grass and autumn-sown seed from damage by frost. In the spring, vegetation is very rapid, and the hot summer enables crops to be harvested early. In the district from Gaspé to Rimouski the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean makes the climate damp; the land in ordinary years can be worked only from 20th May to 15th October. From Rimouski to Three Rivers the season becomes gradually longer as we approach Three Rivers. The district from Three Rivers westward has the longest season of cultivation—from April 20th to November 20th.

New Quebec (Ungava). There are at most only 3 months of summer, and practically no spring or autumn. It is unlikely that this part of the Province will ever be fit for agriculture north of latitude 51.

Temperature and Rainfall. The following table shows the mean annual temperature and the average annual rainfall in inches, at various points in the Province, according to official returns published in Heaton's Annual, 1917 edition:

Station.	*Temp.*	*Rainfall.*
Abitibi	33.6	27
Anticosti, S.W. Point	35.2	29
Brome	39.9	34
Chicoutimi	35.4	30
Cape Chatte	36.7	..
Cape Magdalen	36.5	31
Cranbourne	36.0	45
Danville	43.8	37

Station.	*Temp.*	*Rainfall.*
Father Point	35.1	3[illegible]
Grindstone Island and Magdalen Islands	38.9	[illegible]
Huntingdon	40.6	[illegible]
Montreal	41.8	40
Quebec	39.0	41
Richmond	40.0	40
Shawinigan	36.4	[illegible]
Sherbrooke	40.2	[illegible]

COLONIZATION.—*Area for Settlement.* There are 75,000,000 acres of land available for settlement in the Province, of which about 7,000,000 acres are now surveyed and accessible by colonization roads. These are situate chiefly in districts known as Lake St. John and Saguenay, Ottawa, Temiscaming and Abitibi, St. Maurice, the Eastern Townships, the Chaudiere, Lower St. Lawrence and South Valley of the Matapedia and Gaspesia.

Crown Land Regulations. The Provincial Government sells lands from 20c. to 60c. an acre. The settler must build a habitable house, 16x20 feet, reside on land all the time until patent is granted, and clear 15 per cent. of his lot. Write Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

Improved Farms. Farms of 100 acres can be purchased at from $20 to $30 per acre with improvements. Renting is generally on a system of equal sharing of the profits; the proprietors furnish tools with the farm.

List of Farms for Sale. For list of farms write to Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, or at 82 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

English Colonization Districts. The chief English Colonization Districts are the Eastern Townships, the Ottawa Valley and the Temiscaming and Upper Ottawa District. Besides these a few English settlers are found near Quebec, Montreal and the Chaudiere and Gaspé regions and along the Baie des Chaleurs. The Lake St. John region, the Matapedia Valley and the St. Maurice Valley offer advantageous fields for settlement. See under Agricultural Districts, page 26.

Cost of Making a Start. Partial clearing can be done by contract at from $8 to $15 an acre.

Cattle cost $40 to $100 each. Horses, $100 to $250; sheep, $6 to $15; swine, $15; plows, $13 to $20; reapers and binders, $110 to $160; mowers, $60 to $90.

EDUCATION.—*Public Schools.* The dual system is in force in the Province of Quebec. In general, the Roman Catholic schools are French-speaking; the Protestant, English-speaking. There are three classes of Public Schools: Elementary, Model, *i.e.*, Intermediate Schools and Academies. In the model schools the elementary and model grades are taught, and in the academies the elementary, model and academy grades are taught. Hence a pupil may enter an academy at the alphabet stage and at the end of 11 years matriculate to the University. The Government grants to the public schools have greatly increased in the last ten years. In the year 1914-15 there were 7,040 elementary, model and academy schools in the Province with an attendance of 448,087 pupils. The courses of study in the Roman Catholic schools are authorized by the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, and the courses of study in the Protestant schools are authorized by the Protestant Committee. Each Committee has the power to make regulations, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the organization, administration and discipline of the schools under their control, for the division of the Province into inspection districts, for the government of normal schools, for the issuing of teachers' diplomas and for other important matters. There is therefore complete religious freedom in the Province in education.

Training Colleges for Teachers. There are 14 normal schools in the Province for the training of teachers; 13 Roman Catholic and 1 Protestant.

Universities. The chief universities are McGill (unsectarian) at Montreal, Laval (Roman Catholic), with colleges at Quebec and Montreal, and Bishop's (Anglican) at Lennoxville.

Agricultural. The Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has a school of Agriculture with a four-years' course leading to the B.S.A. degree, a two-year course leading to a diploma, and various winter short courses and special courses. The college is affiliated with McGill University.

Skiing is becoming popular. The bright, dry, winter cold is Canada's greatest asset. It makes a vigorous people.

St. Anne de la Pocatiere School of Agriculture affiliated with Laval University, Quebec, has [illegible] students. A "Certificate of Agricultural Education" is awarded at the end of the second year and a diploma of Bachelor of Agriculture at the end of the third.

The Oka School of Agriculture at La Trappe, affiliated with Laval University, conducts a 4-years' course (total enrolment 120 students). The School of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, at McGill University, Montreal, has 55 students taking a 3-years' course.

Domestic Science. For some years the Provincial Government has subsidized five large Domestic Science Schools. In 1913 a special grant was given to 39 convents to secure qualified teachers and adequate equipment.

The School of Agriculture of Macdonald College gives short courses in subjects of interest to farmers in various parts of the Province, and in the School of Household Science gave a course of lectures to women in six towns throughout the Province. In 1916 52 meetings were held, with an average attendance of 46 at each.

Technical. The Polytechnic School of Montreal gives a 4-years' course in Engineering and Architecture to pupils over 16 years of age. The Montreal Technical School gives a 3-years' course to boys over 14 for training skilled mechanics and capable foremen or ships' superintendents. The Commercial and Technical High School at Montreal provides commercial and industrial training for pupils who have completed a public school course. There is a 4-years' course, which includes English, French and mathematics.

The Quebec Technical School gives a 3-years' course of industrial training to boys over 14.

The C.P.R. School for Apprentices at the Angus Shops, Montreal, puts young employees through a systematic training to qualify them for mechanics' positions, and then by further instruction to qualify for the highest posts in the company's service. After elementary training the courses include shop arithmetic, shop mechanics, shop practice and mechanical drawing, and [illegible], mechanics, electricity and locomotive and car construction.

FISHERIES.—In 1915-16 the total value of Quebec sea and inland fisheries according to Dominion returns was $2,076,851; the value of the equipment of both fisheries was $1,464,373. The industry employed 13,797 persons. These figures do not fairly represent the value of the Quebec fisheries, for immense quantities of cod and halibut are caught in Quebec waters by vessels hailing from other Maritime Provinces, to which their catch is accredited.

Sea Fisheries. In 1915-16 the value of the marketed catch was estimated at $1,901,623; including cod $1,277,872, lobsters $148,030, mackerel $126,311, salmon $92,453, herring $85,552, [illegible] haddock, halibut, smelts, clams, and 84 [illegible]. The principal sea fishing centres are the Bay of Chaleur, the Gaspe Coast and the Magdalene Islands. The equipment was valued at $1,34[illegible]7. The industry employed 1,444 persons.

Inland Fisheries. The value of the marketed catch in 1915-16 was estimated at $175,225, including eels $58,375, perch $16,548, pike $10,156, pickerel $8,468, sturgeon $6,449, besides bass, whitefish, maskinonge, etc. The equipment was valued at $122,056; the industry employed 1,644 persons.

New Quebec (Ungava). The numerous lakes and rivers of the Ungava Territory contain an inexhaustible supply of food fishes of large [illegible] and good quality, including lake and brook trout, land-locked and sea-run salmon, whitefish, pickerel, suckers and ling or freshwater cod [illegible] northern, eastern and southern coasts [illegible] are taken in large quantities as far as Ungava Bay, and salmon as far as the west coast of Ungava Bay. Three large lakes in the interior contain considerable numbers of harbour seal, which are entirely land-locked. Little is known [illegible] the Hudson Bay fisheries.

FORESTS.—*Forest Area.* The forest area, according to census of 1911, is 130,000,000 acres. This estimate includes forests held under land grants or owned by private individuals. The standing timber in the Quebec forests is estimated to cover 130 million acres. Of this total some [illegible] million acres are in private hands, 44½ million acres are under license to lumbermen, and the balance remains in the hands of the Government. This does

not include the forests of Ungava, which have not yet been explored.

Freehold Timber Lands. These consist largely of lands conceded under the seignorial tenure system, which prevailed up to 1854. The seignorial and patented lands are not subject to the dues and charges imposed upon licensed land, and are not affected by legislation prohibiting export of lumber cut on lands under license.

Forest Reserves. Laurentides National Park, 3,271 1-3 sq. miles; Gaspe Park, 2,500 sq. miles; Ha-Ha-Kouski Reserves, 1,237 sq. miles; Saguenay and Lake Bader Reserve, 110,000 sq. miles; Ottawa Reserve, 27,712 sq. miles; St. Maurice Reserve, 21,111 sq. miles; Chaudiere Reserve, 318½ sq. miles; Peribonka Park, 3,500; Riviere du Loup, 500; Bonaventure and Gaspe, 1,733; Laurentian, 900 2-3; St. Francois, 150; Temiscouata, 227; Barachois, 113; Riviere Ouelle, 339; Bungay, Chaudiere and Pohenegamooke Parks, 252; Beaubien-Bourdages, 35; Bellehasse, 35; and Maskinonge Forest Reserve, 100 sq. miles. Total, 17,[illegible]1½ sq. miles.

Forest Trees. The forest trees include spruce, white pine, hemlock, birch, ash, elm, poplar, beech, tamarack, jackpine, oak, butternut, cherry, hickory. The [illegible] of spruce exceeds all others. Next come white pine, hemlock, and balsam fir.

Lumber Production. In 1915 the lumber production [illegible] Province was estimated at 1,078,789 M ft. B.M. [illegible] value $17,784,415. This did not include lath and shingles.

Timber Licenses. Renewable licenses to cut timber are granted subject to annual ground rent of $5.00 per [illegible] mile, from 1st May to 30th April next. [illegible] dues are payable according to tariff [illegible] the regulations.

FUR FARMING.—Quebec is admirably situated for fur farming, as the best pelts are obtained in cold climates. In June, 1916, there were over a score of fox farms in the Province, one of which had been valued at $200,000. The Cie Zootechnique de Labelle operates a successful mink farm on an island in Lac Chaud. Skunk, muskrat, beaver and otter could all be raised profitably. Write E. T. D. Chambers, Special Officer, Fish

An ideal trout stream in the Laurentian Mountains. See Sport on page 14.

and Game Branch, Dept. of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, for report "Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec."

MANUFACTURES.—The value of manufactured products in Quebec, as shown by the Dominion Census returns, advanced from $158,287,994 in 1901 to $350,901,656 in 1911, an increase of 121.69 per cent. The following table shows the most important industries in the Province, with value of product, number of establishments and amount of capital employed:

Product.	*Value.*	*Factories.*	*Capital.*
Log products...	$26,669,747	1,196	$36,608,171
Boots and Shoes	22,662,178	96	15,755,985
Cottons	16,741,409	11	19,818,973
Butter & Cheese	16,156,986	2,142	4,442,280
Car repairs....	12,775,144	16	752,709
Men's Clothing, (factory)	12,698,624	104	5,092,316
Tobacco, Cigars & Cigarettes..	11,921,042	52	11,296,781
Car works	11,347,474	5	6,867,000
Flour & Grist Mill Products..	11,095,311	318	6,083,493
Paper	10,971,446	20	19,207,760
Lumber products	10,009,873	272	8,241,337

New Industries. In the 5 years 1905-1910, 3,413 new factories were started in Canada, of which 1,619 are in Quebec.

Pulp and Paper Mills. In 1915, 24 mills reporting to the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government produced 560,793 tons of pulp, including 425,626 by mechanical process, 50,612 by sulphite process, 82,405 by sulphate process, and 3,150 by soda process. Spruce, balsam, fir and poplar were the chief woods used. In 1916 there were 57 mills in Quebec. In 1910 the exportation of pulpwood was prohibited, with the result that in 1915 the mills used 697,962 cords as against 319,-315 cords in 1909—an increase of over 100 p.c.

POPULATION.—The total population of the Province of Quebec in 1911, according to the Dominion Census returns, was 2,003,232, rather more than half of which was rural. This shows an increase in population of 354,334, or 21.49 p.c. over the census figures of 1901.

Origins of the People. The chief nationalities represented in 1911 were as follows, according to the Dominion Census returns: French, 1,605,339; British, 316,103; Jewish, 30,648; Indians, 9,993; Italians, 9,576; Germans, 6,145; Poles, 3,228; Belgians, 2,103; Scandinavians, 1,756; Russians, 1,684; Chinese, 1,578; Dutch 1,505; Austro-Hungarians, 1,289.

Religions of the People. Roman Catholics, 1,724,683; Anglicans, 102,684; Presbyterians, 64,125; Methodists, 42,444; Jews, 30,268; Baptists, 9,255; Protestants, 8,634; Congregationalists, 5,197; Lutherans, 2,618; Adventists, 2,435.

SPORT.—Quebec is a veritable sportsman's paradise. In 1916 there were nearly 300 Fish and Game Clubs in the Province. The total annual outlay of visiting sportsmen is estimated at 2 million dollars.

Fishing. The salmon fishing of Quebec is famous. Speckled trout, ouananiche, doré, bass and other fish afford unlimited sport to the angler. Some of the best fishing districts are Lake St. John, Rimouski, Temiscouata and Gaspé; Lake Edward; the northern parts of Joliette, Montcalm and Pontiac Counties, and from La Tuque westward along the line of the Transcontinental Railway.

Fisheries for Lease. The Fish and Game Branch controls the fishing in a number of unleased salmon rivers, flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the eastern part of the Canadian Labrador. The Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries will consider offers for the lease of these for a short term of years. While unleased, permits to fish them may be had from the Department on payment of the usual license fee required from non-resident anglers.

Hunting.—*Big Game.* Moose and caribou have actually increased in number in some districts. Red deer abound. In the wilder parts bears and wolves are found. Otter, beaver and foxes are common.

Game Birds. The game birds include ptarmigan, partridge, snipe, plover, woodcock and wild duck.

WAGES.—*Farm Laborers.* There is a constant de-

mand for farm laborers at wages ranging from $15 to $30 per month, with board and lodging.

Domestic Servants. Employment is easily obtained either in the towns or in the country. Wages average between $10 and $25 per month.

Factory Hands. The wages of factory hands and skilled artisans are no higher than in the Old Country and the local supply of labor fully meets the demand. Such persons are not recommended to settle in Quebec.

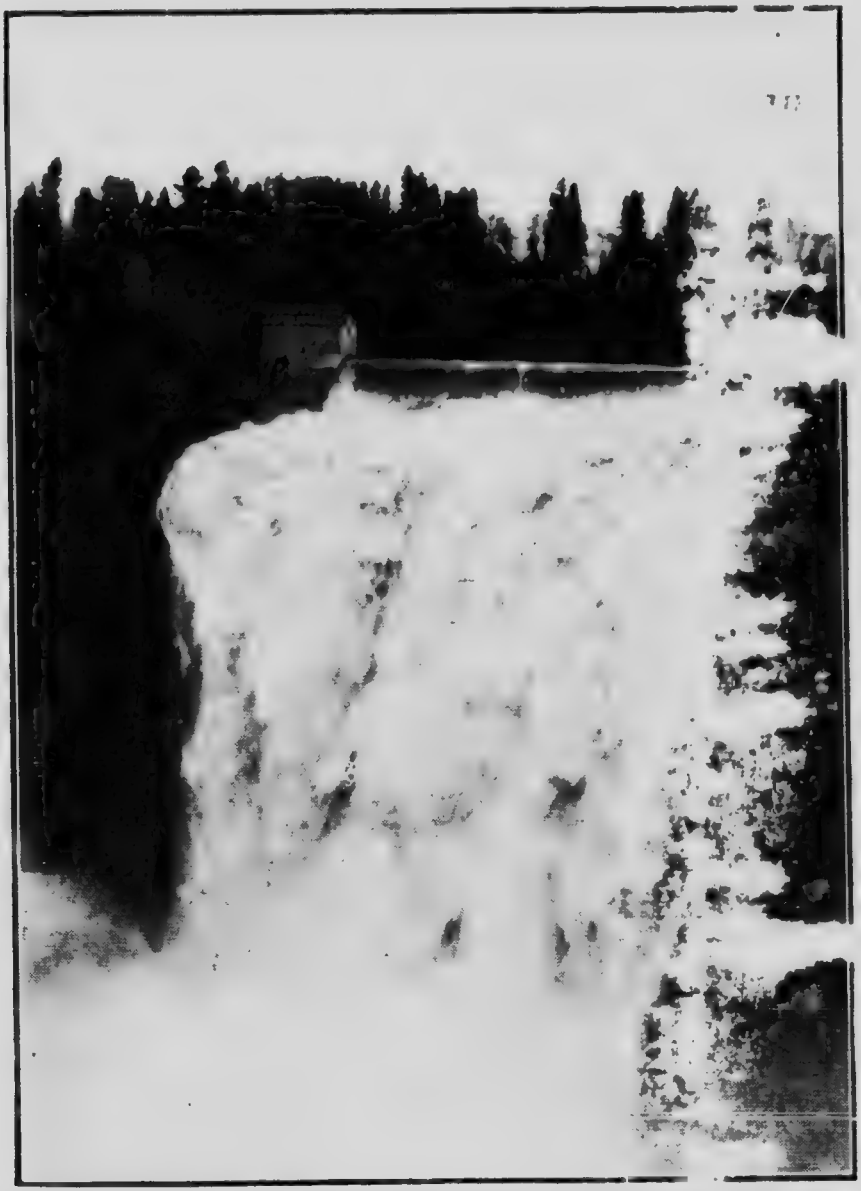
WATER POWERS.—Hydro-electric power is supplied at reasonable rates at Montreal, Quebec, and most of the principal towns. There are many good opportunities for development in the St. Maurice River Valley, the St. Francis River Valley, the Lake St. John Region, and the Abitibi District.

St. Maurice River. On the St. Maurice River present developments exceed 250,000 h.p., which will probably be doubled in 10 years. One fall on this river supplies electric energy within a radius of 100 miles and there are many other important falls still in their natural state. The Provincial Government has given a contract for the construction of a storage reservoir at the head waters, which will insure a minimum flow throughout the year of 12,000 cubic feet per second.

St. Francis River. The St. Francis River also affords many water powers. Several are now utilized by the Pulp and Paper Mills of Windsor, Brompton and East Angus. A regulating reservoir is also being constructed at the head waters of this river.

The Unsettled Districts. A great many waterfalls await development on the numerous rivers flowing through the unsettled districts, and in the north-eastern and far northern parts of the Province. The watersheds are large. Most of the falls are from 20 to 50 feet, but they often reach a height of 100 feet. The rivers of Ungava, or new Quebec, flowing into Hudson Bay or North Atlantic, have enormous possibilities.

Leases from the Provincial Government. Rapids and falls with bordering tracts of land can be obtained under lease from the Provincial Government for periods of from 25 to 99 years, subject to working conditions and developments within a reasonable time. For full information write to the Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.



Montmorency Falls.—There are many good opportunities for the development of water powers in the St. Maurice River Valley, the St. Francis River Valley, the Lake St. John District, and the Abitibi District. See page 15.

Agriculture

BEEKEEPING.—The industry has been greatly promoted by the introduction of the Italian Queen. Movable frame hives are taking the pla of the old stationary hive. Better methods and increased production are largely due to the efforts of 6 inspectors of the Department of Agriculture in their assigned districts.

CROP AREA.—The total land area of Quebec is 222,080,000 acres. Of this, according to the census of 1911, 14,444,175 acres were occupied, of which 7,430,941 acres, or 51 p.c., are improved.

DAIRYING.—The production of milk in 1900 was valued at $21,000,000; in 1910, $31,000,000; and in 1915, $35,000,000—an increase of about $1,000,000 per annum. In 1915 there were in the province 680 creameries, 940 cheese factories and 520 combined factories (making butter and cheese). The output of butter was 32,994,680 lbs., valued at $9,904,400, and the total output of cheese was 52,590,222 lbs., valued at $7,398,000, making a total value of $17,302,400 for butter and cheese. The average price per pound of butter was 29.55 cents and of cheese, 13.86 cents. There are two condensed milk factories in the province. The available territory for the production of milk is not yet fully occupied in the Province of Quebec. New factories are being erected every year along the shores of the Lower St. Lawrence and in the newer settled districts in the northern part of the province. The total number of cows in the province was 639,805 in 1916. The increase in production in spite of the decreased number of cows shows a very marked improvement in the herds throughout the province. Some of the factories in the Eastern Townships find it more profitable to market cream in the U.S. than to manufacture butter or cheese. So important has this industry become that farms are leased on the basis of the number of cows they can maintain, the rental figure being about $10 per cow.

Government Assistance. At St. Hyacinthe a dairy school has been established for training butter and cheese makers and give, in winter, a special course to farmers on the production and care of milk. The Provincial Government has established an effective system of grading and inspection of

cheese and butter, which has greatly stimulated the industry and improved the product.

Co-operation. The Quebec Cheesemakers Co-operative Society has greatly improved the quality of the cheese by establishing a strict system of grading.

Note. This Society has 1,800 members. It also grades and sells for its members maple sugar and syrup, honey, eggs, poultry and fatted calves. At the close of 1915 its business amounted to $[illegible],000,000.

FLAX.—Cultivated in small areas, chiefly for its fibre. It is retted, scutched, spun and made into fabrics for household purposes by the wives and daughters of French-Canadian farmers. The area devoted to flax has dropped from 1,361 acres in 1910 to 700 acres in 1914.

Flax Fibre and Linen Manufactures. As a result of the war and the destruction of Belgium there would appear to be an opportunity for the manufacture of linen. In five years Belgian flax has averaged $405 per ton; Irish $325, Russian $202, Ontario flax, separated by antiquated methods, averaged $201 per English ton in four years. It is claimed that the flax grown in Eastern Canada and handled by the new Feuillet process, would be sold for $240 to $300 per ton, and an average acre of flax would produce $45 worth of fibre and $13 worth of seed at points of export. The cost of establishing this system is estimated at $[illegible] to $100,000 for 17,000 acres.

Flax Paper. It is estimated that ten tons of flax straw will make one ton of high-class "half stuff" for paper, worth in normal times $1[illegible] to $200 per ton. The following estimate of profit is made: Flax straw at $3 per ton; cost of manufacturing, $108 per ton; estimated investment, including working capital for mill producing ten tons daily, $500,000. When selling the product at $[illegible]10 per ton, a capital of $500,000 would pay annually 7 per cent., allow 5 per cent. depreciation and leave $40,000. Large scale production of this "half stuff" has not yet been attempted. Write to Arthur D. Little, Ltd., 137 McGill Street, Montreal.

FODDER CROPS.—The deep snow, which in winter covers the pasture lands, and the natural irrigation afforded by rivers and brooks, and the regular rains, are the principal elements which

rain to make the province eminently favorable for the production of fodder crops. Silos are being built in many parishes.

Hay and Clover. In 1915 hay and clover crops amounted to 3,862,000 tons, with a total value of $58,507,000. The growing of clover for seed is rapidly extending.

Corn.—The crop of forage corn in 1915 was 293,000 tons, value $1,872,000. Indian corn is generally a successful crop except in colder districts, where the farmers use vegetables and roots for fodder.

Lucerne. The Lucerne crop was 8,500 tons, valued at $81,000 in 1915.

FRUIT GROWING.—There are, in different parts of the province, over 30 experimental fruit stations. There are numbers of orchards in the Montreal District and in the Eastern Townships, where large quantities of apples, pears, cherries and other fruits are grown. In the District of Quebec, which is colder, there are also good orchards of apple, plum, and cherry trees.

Apples.—Apples of the best dessert quality are grown in the Province of Quebec. The Fameuse, which has been grown there for over 200 years, is perhaps still the leading variety, though the McIntosh Red in handsome appearance and quality is equally good, while the tree is harder. The Duchess apple probably comes next in value, followed by Wealthy and Alexander. The Montreal Beauty, Yellow Transparent and St. Lawrence are well known varieties. Apples are grown chiefly in the Eastern Townships and Island of Montreal, although many parts of Quebec are well suited for apple growing. Probably the best orchard is that of the Trappist Fathers at Oka, in the Ottawa River Valley. Most of the apples are marketed in the province. The City of Montreal takes large quantities, much of it being sent to outlying districts in boats. The average profit per acre of a well cared for orchard averages from $100 to $150. This might be much greater as the McIntosh and Fameuse can be grown to perfection and bring top prices. According to the census of 1911 the total number of bearing apple trees in 1910 was 1,252,523 and of non-bearing or young trees 860,064 and the yield 1,481,239 bushels. The average is not given.

Montreal Melons. The Island of Montreal has long been noted for its big luscious musk melons. 8 to

French-Canadian cattle, first brought to Canada about 1620, bear strong similarity to Jerseys, Guernseys, Kings and some breeds of Normandy cattle. See page 22.

s. is the commonest size; some go as high as 22 [illegible]; one is recorded 44 lbs. in weight. The shape varies from roundish to oblong. The growers have their own strains, which vary. The quality of the fruit is due partly to the climate and soil about Montreal, partly to the skill and trouble taken by the growers. A good crop will fetch $2,000 or more per acre. There are no accurate statistics as to the quantity raised, but the output is considerable. The fruit now finds a ready market [illegible] many cities of the United States. Much of the melon land has been taken up by building lots.

Plums. European varieties succeed on the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence River. In L'Islet and Témiscouaska Counties, European and domestic plums are canned. There is a good opening for more canning houses.

Small Fruits. Manufacturers from the neighboring provinces come as far as the northern district of Quebec for supplies of small fruits which are renowned for succulence and flavor. There are good openings for canneries.

Experimental Fruit Stations. The Provincial Government has 30 experimental stations and 6 demonstration orchards which are doing good work. In [illegible], 5 Horticultural Societies planted 7,000 fruit trees furnished by the Provincial Government on special conditions.

GRAIN CROPS.—In 1916, according to the October estimates made by the Dominion Government, the total yield and average yield per acre by bushels was as follows:

	Acres	Yield per acre	Total yield bushels
Spring Wheat	67,600	14.54	983,000
Oats	1,138,000	21.60	24,580,000
Barley	77,400	19.57	1,515,000
Rye	8,300	16.58	138,000
Peas	21,600	14.33	310,000
Beans	4,400	17.41	77,000
Buckwheat	101,000	21.45	2,166,000
Flax	500	9.00	4,500
Mixed Grains	91,000	22.90	2,084,000
Corn for husking ...	13,000	22.69	295,000

LIVE STOCK.—The Live Stock Breeders' Association of Quebec, organized in 1895, has held auction sales of pure-bred live stock since 1910,

and has done much to increase the number and quality of pure-bred animals in the province.

Cattle. French-Canadian cattle, first brought to Canada about 1620, bear strong similarity to Jerseys, Guernseys, Kings and some breeds of Normandy cattle. Are found generally through the province, practically the sole breed along the St Lawrence south of Quebec and in Lake St. John District. As compared with Ayrshires, Guernseys and Shorthorns, the French-Canadian cow stands first in the cost of producing butter and second in milk. They are hardy, easy to keep, good foragers, tractable and sure breeders, but not good for beef. The prevailing color is black with fawn ring around the muzzle; horns with black points. In the Eastern Townships and in many other sections there are fine herds of Ayrshire, Hereford, Durham, Jersey, Guernsey, Angus, Friesian and Canadian cattle. In 1916 there were in the province 639,805 milch cows and 535,603 other cattle.

Horses. French-Canadian horses are descended from animals sent out from France in early days of the colony, first shipment being from stables of Louis XIV in 1665. About 1870 the native strain was nearly spoilt by introduction of foreign stallions. The breed has since been revived. It is an excellent general purpose horse, docile and ambitious, hardy; about 15 hands high, with abundant hair on mane, tail and legs; would make useful cavalry remounts and mounted infantry horses. The best artillery horses in the South African war came from the Valley of the Ottawa and sections of Quebec. In 1916 there were 832,628 horses in the province. The Department of Agriculture has encouraged the breeding of Belgian draught horses by the importation of stallions.

Sheep. There were 497,7[illegible] sheep in the province in 1916, half of which are Leicesters, the remainder Shropshires, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Oxfords and Southdowns. With the growth of the dairy and hog industries, sheep raising has been neglected. There is much rough land suitable for sheep. The local demand for mutton far exceeds the supply, and the U.S. cities offer a market at all times. At present there is no export trade done. The wool is now quoted in several centres.

Swine. The bacon industry is as yet in its infancy,

though for years farmers have been fattening hogs for Montreal and local markets. In 1916 there were 531,303 swine in the province.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The average annual sugar output of Canada was about 28,803,385 lbs., during the decade 1901-11; of this Quebec contributed 19,270,514 lbs. The annual output of the province is estimated at $1,680,393. The average selling price has been about 10 cents per lb. The trees are generally tapped in the latter part of March and April. Moderately warm days followed by freezing nights are ideal conditions to promote flow. Seasons vary, but the cost of fitting up a modern sugar camp is a paying investment even at low market prices.

Co-operative Society. A co-operative society has been formed a Waterloo.

Sugar-making Schools. The Department of Agriculture has established 4 sugar-making schools at Beauceville, Beauce Co., Ste. Louise, L'Islet Co., St. Casimir, Portneuf Co., and La Minerva, Labelle Co.

Dominion Legislation. The Federal Government has passed a stringent act to prevent adulterated imitations.

By-products. As by-products there can be obtained a good vinegar, matic acid and bimalate of lime, the best known constituent for baking powder.

POULTRY.—During the last ten years the production of poultry and eggs in the Province of Quebec has more than trebled. The cold and sanitary poultry house, with or without cotton front, but always well ventilated, is rapidly growing in favor. The American breeds of hens and the Pekin duck are generally preferred. American or utility breeds are most popular on account of the high market price for eggs and properly fattened and milk-fed poultry.

Government Assistance. Demonstration houses have been established in several sections by the Experimental Union, and by the Macdonald College, and about 40 breeding and fattening stations have been opened in different sections. The Government aims to have one of these establishments in every rural county. The making of capons has lately been introduced. About 50 local demonstrators, supplied with caponizing tools, are teaching the farmers how to operate.

An Infant Industry.—Now is Canada's opportunity to supp[illegible] t [illegible] and take the place of Danish bacon which is being absorbed i[illegible] e G[illegible] demand. See "Swine," page 22.

[illegible]ation of School Children. Settings of eggs have [illegible]en distributed to school children by the District [illegible]ents of the Department of Agriculture, and [illegible]chers to train them in the care of poultry and [illegible]oultry judging. Local exhibitions will be held in the fall.

[illegible]s and Boys' Poultry Clubs. The poultry department of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, [illegible]as organized poultry clubs at Lennoxville, Cook[illegible]re and Shawville, to instruct boys and girls in [illegible]lry keeping.

Co-[illegible]eration. Co-operative Societies are being organized for the sale of eggs. The "Quebec Cheesemakers' Co-operative Agricultural Society," 27 William Street, Montreal, handles the eggs, which are bought solely from Egg Circles, or Poultry Co-operative Associations.

RO[illegible]S.—Potato growing is an important branch of agriculture. The District of Quebec produces [illegible]ellent Swedish turnips for the table; they are in great demand on the Montreal market and elsewhere. Rutabaga or Swedish turnips, mangolds and sugar beets are cultivated by many farmers for feeding their dairy cows in winter.

TOBACCO.—From an industrial point of view the growing of tobacco in the Province of Quebec is limited to the countries around Montreal, and chiefly on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Owing to the short summers and early frosts the early varieties are chiefly grown, known as "Canadian," such as the Petit Rouge, Parfum d'Italie and [illegible]ancile (known also as Cinnamon scented). These are black smoking tobaccos, contain a large proportion of nicotine, and are very strong. Other varieties are: Great and Small Havana, Comstock Spanish, Zimmer-Spanish and Connecticut Seed Leaf, grown in counties of Rouville, Joliette and Montcalm. These produce pipe tobaccos, or ordinary fillers for domestic or combination cigars. The Burley variety is gradually going out owing to the competition from Ontario. The total annual production in Quebec is about 4,000,000 lbs.

Co-operative Society. The planters of the Yamaska Valley have formed a co-operative society and established at Cesaire a large warehouse for the curing and sale of Comstock Spanish tobacco as fillers and binders of cigars.

Agricultural Districts

This chapter contains descriptions of the principal districts to which British Immigration is attracted. A few English settlers are found near Quebec Montreal, and the Chaudiere and Gaspe regions, and along the Baie des Chaleurs. The Matapedia Valley and the St. Maurice Valley also offer advantageous fields for settlement.

ABITIBI DISTRICT.—In the extreme n.-w. of the Province. Area about 30,000,000 acres, of which nearly one-half is suitable for agriculture. Watered by Lake Abitibi and the Harricana, Bell and Nottaway Rivers. The portion traversed by the National Transcontinental Railway has been surveyed and divided into farm lots. Principal town is Amos, on G.T.P., 430 miles from Quebec. Colonization has been promoted by the Government since 1912, and by the 1st July, 1915, over 2,000 lots have been granted to settlers. Mining prospects are very good in many sections. Large forests at the head of the rivers will supply the lumber industry for years. Write the Minister Lands and Forests, Quebec.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—Bounded on the east by River Chaudière on the west by Seignorias on River Richelieu, on the south by boundaries of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, on the north by the counties of Lotbinière, Nicolet and Yamaska and the River St. Lawrence, is well settled, chiefly by English. Soil generally fertile and easily cleared. Cereals and vegetables do well. Stock-raising and dairy-farming conducted on a large scale. District is well watered, railway has ample accommodations and contains the following towns: Sherbrooke, Coaticook, Stanstead, Farnham, Waterloo, Granby.

LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.—Situated 176 miles north-west of Quebec City. Upwards of 27,000 new settlers have gone to this district. A number of flourishing villages have been established with ample railway, steamship and telephone facilities. The Saguenay River drains Lake St. John into the St. Lawrence, while the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway connects the district with Quebec City. There are big pulp and paper mills at Jonquiere and Chicoutimi.

OTTAWA VALLEY.—Comprises 40,000 sq. miles, one-third being well suited for settlement; lower portion is settled; middle of the valleys of the Gatineau, the Lievre and Rouge rivers remain for settlement. Railways, colonization and lumbering roads afford ample transportation. The lands are well timbered. Quarrying for phosphates provides occupation.

TEMISCAMING OR UPPER OTTAWA DISTRICT.—An immense territory, 70 to 80 miles in width, between the height of land and Laurentian mountains, comprising the valleys of Lake Temiscaming and River des Quinze; land composed chiefly of grey, yellow and black loam with clay subsoil; produces abundantly wheat, peas, oats, barley, vegetables, etc.; also clover and fodder plants, rendering cattle raising easy. The district contains large forests, silver, lead, copper, iron and mica; game and fish abound. Write the Agent of Lands, Ville Marie, Temiscaming Co.

Mining

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—The annual Mineral production of the Province of Quebec for the past 30 years, as published by the Bureau of Mines, Quebec, is as follows:

1906.....	5,019,932	1911.....	8,679,786
1907.....	5,391,368	1912.....	11,187,110
1908.....	5,458,998	1913.....	13,475,534
1909.....	5,552,062	1914.....	11,738,256
1910.....	7,323,281	1915.....	11,465,873

ALUMINUM.—Can be used for purposes which ordinarily consume large quantities of copper. Bauxite the commercial ore of Aluminum, has not been found in Canada, but aluminum is manufactured from imported ores by the Northern Aluminum Company, at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

ASBESTOS.—Operations at Thetford, Black Lake, Lake Broughton and Danville. The Asbestos Corporation of Canada has the control of several mines at Black Lake and Thetford. Other large producers of asbestos are Asbestos and Asbestic Co., Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Co., Bell's Asbestos Mines, Johnston's Mines, Jacob's Asbes-

tos Mining Co., Martin-Bennett Asbestos Co. Asbestos boards are manufactured at Nashua, N.H., Ambler, Pa., and at Lachine, near Montreal. Except part of the Bell Mine, at Thetford, all workings are open cast. The total production in 1915 was 113,115 tons, worth $3,544,362. This represents 80 per cent. of the world's production. Since the outbreak of war, the trade with Germany, previously important, has been cut off, but large shipments have been made to the U.S., apparently to supply the South American trade of manufactured asbestos products previously controlled by Germany; also to England and France.

BUILDING STONE.—*Granite* is quarried the Counties of Beauce, Stanstead, Iberville, Portneuf and Argenteuil.

Limestone is quarried near Montreal, east and west of Quebec, and near Hull, Valleyfield and Chandler.

Marble. Marble is obtained at Philipsburg and South Stukeley, some of which was used in the Chateau Laurier Hotel at Ottawa, and several large buildings in Montreal. A large quarry is operated at Portage du Fort.

Sandstone is quarried in Beauharnois and Two Mountains Counties.

Slate. Roofing slates have been quarried at Darville, Corris, Brompton, Melbourne, Rockland, and at Botsford in Temiscouata County.

Syenite intrusive in limestone is obtained near Montreal.

CEMENT MATERIALS.—Two plants near Montreal and one near Hull use limestone and clay and are now controlled by the Canada Cement Co. Production in the Province of Quebec in 1915 was 2,484,362 barrels; value, $2,805,374.

CHROMITE.—Irregular deposits are found in Brome, Megantic, Richmond and Wolfe Counties. The production has been greatly stimulated by the war. The output jumped from 135 tons, value $1,210 in 1914, to 14,397 tons, value $245,297, in 1915.

CLAY PRODUCTS.—In 1915 the output was 91,932 M. bricks, valued at $665,017; tile pottery, etc., $195,080. See also under Kaolin.

COPPER.—Copper and sulphur ore are mined by the Eustis Mining Co., at Eustis, and by the Weedon Mining Co., at Weedon. The production in 1915 was 142,797 tons, valued at $1,021,777. Sub-

substantial shipments were made in 1914 from a promising prospect at Stratford, near Weedon, and from the Ives Mine at Eastman. There are satisfactory indications near Sherbrooke and at other points in the Eastern Townships. Some indications found in Pontiac County, Chibougamau District, on the north shore and in the Metapedia region.

FELDSPAR.—A remarkably pure white feldspar, suitable for the manufacture of artificial teeth, is mined in Ottawa County. In 1915 the production was 32 tons, valued at $640.

GALENA.—Chief occurrences at Lake Temiscaming, Calumet Island, Portneuf County, and on north shore of Gaspé Bay. The Calumet Island and Portneuf County deposits are being developed. In 1915 the output of lead-zinc was 634 tons, value $36,000.

GOLD.—The best known occurrences of gold in the Province of Quebec are in the alluvial deposits of the Eastern Townships, the most important ones known being in the valley of the Chaudiere River, where extensive work by hydraulic methods has been carried on at various times. These have been idle for the last two years. Gold is also extracted from the sulphur-copper ores of the Eastern Townships. Deposits of lode gold occur at Chibougamau and in Abitibi. Production in 1915 was 1,158 ounces, valued at $23,082.

GRAPHITE.—Only one company is operating at present. Several others have mined and milled graphite until recently, and will probably resume work. The principal deposits are in Ottawa County, near the town of Buckingham, and in Argenteuil and Labelle Counties. The output of graphite and magnesite in 1915 was 135,200 lbs., value $2,461.

IRON.—Hematite ore occurs in Dunham Township, County Missisquoi. Analysis shows metallic iron, 69.49 p.c.; silica, 1.32 p.c.; sulphur, 0.10 p.c.; phosphorus, 0.8 p.c. Occurrences also reported in Chester Township. Magnetic ore occurs in Seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, Beauce County; also in Leeds County, Bristol, and in Lake Chibougamau District. Magnetic sand occurs on north shore of St. Lawrence. Experiments show

sands can be concentrated into product yielding from 67 to 70 p.c. of metallic iron, 1 p.c. titanium, and practically no sulphur or phosphorus. Treatment has been successful by the Grondal process. Bog ore in previous years has been made into pig iron at Radnor and Drummondville. In the St. Lawrence Valley there are many deposits of bog ore, remarkably free of sulphur and phosphorus.

KAOLIN (CHINA CLAY)—China clay has been found near St. Remi de Amherst, Argenteuil Co. The Canadian China Clay Co. has been organized to develop the deposits. Laboratory tests have demonstrated that the clay possesses the requisites for the manufacture of high-grade paper and certain paint pigments. In 1915 the output was 1,300 tons, value $13,000.

IRON PYRITES.—In the Sherbrooke District mining has been carried on for over 30 years. There are two mines, with a total output in 1915 of about 142,797 ton. containing about 42 p.c. sulphur. One-half is used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in Canada, the rest is shipped to the United States.

MAGNESITE.—Carbonate of magnesia, also called Giobertite, is found in Grenville Township, Argenteuil County. The N. American Magnesite Co., of Montreal, have been shipping regularly, and have given the following analysis of the product shipped: Carbonic acid, 49.85 p.c.; magnesia, 44.20 p.c.; lime, 5.15 p.c. This magnesia can be used as a source of carbonic acid and magnesia, and for furnace lining. Mining operations have also been commenced by the Scottish Canadian Magnesite Co. The rock is a fine white marble, fairly hard, easily worked, and can be successfully used for ornamental purposes. Production in 1915 was 16,285 tons, value $137.353.

MICA.—The Blackburn Bros., of Ottawa; H. T. Flynn, of Hull; Wallingford Bros., of Perkins Mills, and T. F. Nelles, of Ottawa, are some of the chief producers. They prepare all their mica and buy a little from small producers. The Laurentides Mica Co. prepare split mica in their workshops at Ottawa, Aylmer, Hull and Buckingham. Total output in 1915 amounted to 735,602 lbs., valued at $55,897.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.—The Canada Paint Co., The Champlain Oxide Co., and J. W. Argall, mine and calcine ochre at St. Malo, near Three Rivers. Yellow ochre and deep red oxide of iron is found in Ottawa County and the Eastern Townships. At many points in the Laurentides the inhabitants use the earth raw, or roughly burned, for rough painting. In 1915 the output was 6,264 tons, valued at $42,285.

MOLYBDENUM.—Occurrences in small quartz veins running through a mass of granite at Lake Keewagama, on a small island in Lake Askikwaj and in township of Guerin, also in Egan and Onslow Township. The deposits on Lake Keewagama and in Onslow Township are being developed.

NATURAL GAS.—Surface gas is found in the St Lawrence valley, generally at from 225 to 300 ft. depth. The Canadian Gas and Oil Co., at Three Rivers, have sunk a number of wells and piped gas to St. Barnabe, Yamachiche, Louiseville, and Three Rivers. They are not in operation now. An important discovery of natural gas is reported to have been made near St. Hyacinthe, at a depth of 1,800 ft.; a rock pressure of 275 lbs. has been noted.

PHOSPHATE.—Total value of the production in 1915 was 635 tons, valued at $5,057. Chiefly got out with mica in the Ottawa region. Part of this was used by the Capelton Chemical and Fertilizer Co., which manufactures superphosphate, and part was manufactured into phosphorus and phosphated chemical products by the Electric Reduction Co. at Buckingham.

PLATINUM.—Platinum has been found in the Riviere du Loup and near the Gilbert River.

SILVER.—In 1915 the total output of silver was 57,426 ounces, valued at $31,809. Mainly extracted from the pyritous ores of the Eastern Townships.

TALC.—In Brome County and the Eastern Townships, steatite and talc deposits are known.

ZINC.—Zinc ores are found in Calumet Island. These deposits are being developed (see Galena).

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THREE

The economic, commercial and industrial centre of the Province of Quebec.

In close proximity to raw material.

Abundant Labor.

Strikes Unknown.

Tramway System.

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"THE BUFFAL

What Niagara Falls is to Buffalo, Shawinigan Falls is to Th
250,000 electrical h.p. and have an ultimate capacity
established with underground wiring. City owi

See Page 62 for full description of Three Rivers

Write to-day for our new bo

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONE

CE RIVERS

$8,000,000 Invested in Industries Here During Past 6 Years

Built on the St. Lawrence River and main line of Canadian Pacific Railway the city affords unrivalled transportation facilities by rail and water to all parts of the world.

Harbor is 50 feet in depth, 2 miles in length.

and Paper Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, Quebec.

UFFALO OF CANADA"

is to Three Rivers. These Falls, a few miles distant, furnish at present apacity of nearly 1,000,000 h.p. A new lighting system has been ity owns $250,000 factory building with space to rent at cost.

Rivers and special inducements offered to new industries.

r new booklet "Canada the Country" to

SIONER, THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.

Boards of Trade Register

When Writing to a Local Reference, Mention Should be Made of Heaton's Annual.

This Register is revised every year and includes certified official returns from local Boards of Trade and the municipal authorities of towns where no Board of Trade is established. Information is given generally as received. The Editors reserve the right to use information obtained from other reliable sources and edit the returns made, but they cannot, for obvious reasons, from their own knowledge, vouch for the absolute accuracy of every detail in each case. As a general rule, entries in this Register are confined to towns of over 1,200 population. Exceptions are made in special cases. Where possible a reliable local reference is given, who will supply further information upon request. Hotels, as far as possible, are given in the order of merit.

NOTE.—The Quebec Government assumes no responsibility in connection with this Register.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*Tel., Telegraph; Ex., Express; m., miles; Pop., * population according to Returns of Census,* 1911; *Pop. estimate of Mayor or local Board of Trade.*

POPULATION STATISTICS.—*As a rule, the figures are taken from local estimates, based on Assessment Returns or a Special Civic Census.*

County Towns marked ¶.

AMOS.—Centre of new colonization district of Abitibi, on Harricana River and National Transcontinental Ry., 140 miles e. of Cochrane, Ont., 430 miles w. of Quebec. Boat service on Upper Harricana for 60 miles. Hotels, Commercial, Forest, $1.50 and $2. 1 R.C. church, 1 school, municipal water system. 1 bank, 2 saw and planing mills (output 5,000,000 ft. per annum), sash and door factory. Pop. 500. With surrounding township 1,000. Neighborhood supplies gold, molybdenite and asbestos. Outfitting point for prospectors and hunters. Moose are abundant.

Note. The Spirit Lake detention camp for alien enemies is 5 miles distant.

Special Opportunities. Industries requiring lumber, real estate investments, mining. Write Manager Banque dHochelaga.

¶**AMQUI.**—(Rimouski Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. At junction of Amqui River with Metapedia River. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Coulombe, St. Louis, Lavoie, Pauliot, $1.50. R.C. church, 18 schools, bank. Industries, lumber, 5 shingle mills, 2 butter factories, flour mill, 25 stores. Elec. light and power. Pop. 3,775. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

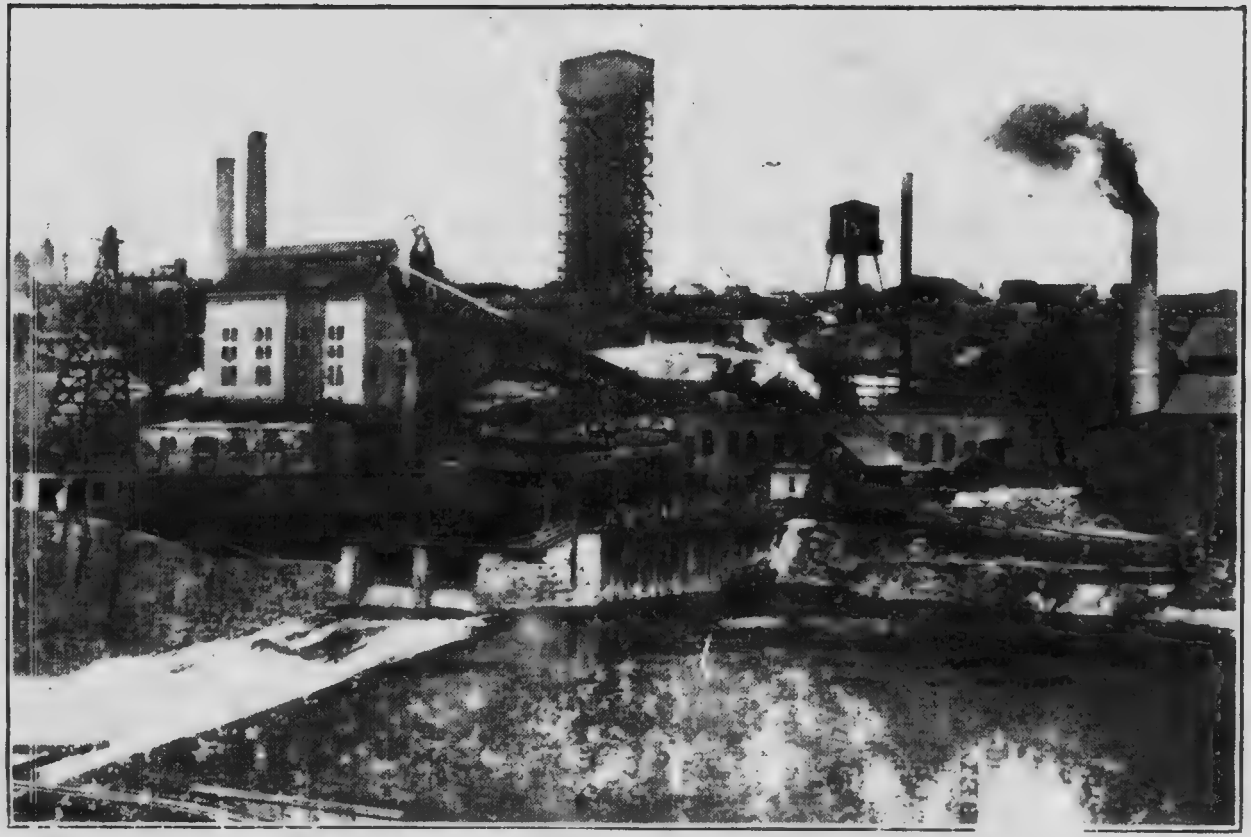
¶**ARTHABASKA.**—(Arthabaska Co.), on Nicolet River, 2½ miles from G.T.R. station at Victoriaville, 60 m. s.-w. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Bell telephone, R.C. church, 2 colleges, convent, monastery and hospital, courthouse, jail, 2 hotels, bank. Industries, 1 tannery, 1 butter and cheese factory, 1 flour mill, 1 cheese box factory, 3 saw mills, 1 carding mill, furniture factory. Pop. 1,100. Write Manager Molsons Bank.

AYLMER.—(Wright Co.), on Lake Deschenes, an expansion of Ottawa River, on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Electric car to Ottawa, 8 miles, and Hull. Summer service 10 min., winter 20 min. Hotels, British, Holt, Windsor, $1 to $3. Bank. Industries, 3 saw mills, planing mill, greenhouses, wool, wood company, 4 churches, R. C. academy, convent, public school, waterworks, sewers, electric light and power, $25 per h.p. per annum, town hall. Queen's Park offers popular attractions. Moderate rents, modern conveniences, good schools and cheap transportation, with fine situation on water front, make this a favorite summer resort. Pop. *3,206.

Special Opportunities. Manufacturers can obtain electric power from Deschenes at $15 per h.p. Write Sec.-Treas. Town of Aylmer.

¶**BAIE ST. PAUL.**—(Charlevoix Co.). Tel. G.N.W. 'Phone to Charlevoix and Saguenay. Bell Tel. On Rivers Moulin and Gouffre. Hotels, Windsor, $1.50; Simers, $1.50. Bank. Industries, woollen mills, saw mill, foundry, carding mill, tannery, 2 grist mills, bricks, 3 saw mills, 2 spool wood factories, pulpwood. Large beds of iron ore. Fine summer resort, good fishing and hunting. Laurentides National Park is nearby. Pop. *1,857.

¶**BEAUHARNOIS.**—(Beauharnois Co.), on St. Lawrence River and G.T.R., St. Lawrence and Adirondack Ry., Montreal 22 miles. Can. Ex., Am. Ex. Hotels, Russell, Lake View, du Peuple. 3 churches, academy, convent. 2 banks. Industries include furniture, grist mill, furnace and hot water boiler



The Laurentide Pulp and Paper Mill at Grand Mere. See p[illegible] In 1916 there were 57 mills in the Province. See page 1

foundry, lumber co., paper mills, electric light co., fishing, hunting. Pop. *2,005.

Special Opportunities. Bonus and tax exemptions for new industries.

BEAUPORT.—(Quebec Co.), on Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co. 2 miles from Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. R.C. church, college, convent, 1 bank. Industries, cement, lime, saw mill, grist mills, dressing machines, band saws, quarries. Pop. of parish, 5,000. Write Town Clerk.

BEDFORD.—(Missisquoi Co.), on Pike River and C.P.R. 60 miles from Montreal, 18 miles from St. John's. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotel, Bedford, $2. 3 churches, 2 banks, 2 schools. Industries, Bedford Mfg. Co. (farming tools), Bedford Stove Co., Corey Needle Co., 2 saw mills, paint factory, sashes and doors, brooms and whisks, beekeepers' supplies, electric light, waterworks system. Pop. *[illegible]

Special Opportunities. Town offers special inducements to manufacturers employing over 20 hands. The G.T.R. and C.V.R. within 2 miles make this a competing point. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

BIC.—(Rimouski Co.), on St. Lawrence River and Can. Govt. Rys., 170 miles from Quebec. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Canada, Laval. R.C. church, 9 schools, 2 banks, telephones, waterworks, elec. light. Industries, 2 flour mills, 2 saw mills, 4 cheese factories, sash and door factory, engine boiler works, pulp [illegible] Pop. 2,150. Write Manager Bank of Comm[illegible]

BLACK LAKE.—(Megantic [illegible]), on Quebec Central Ry. Am. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Commercial, Grand Central. 2 churches (Ang., R.C.), 2 banks. Industries, asbestos mining, chrome mining, saw mill, elec. light co., sashes and doors, furniture, washboards, asbestos products. Pop. 4,000.

Special Opportunities. Electric power available. Ice dealer, lawyer, dentist. Write the Mayor.

BOLDUC.—(Beauce Co.), on Chaudière River, 14 miles from Quebec Central Ry. at St. Evariste. Ex. and Tel. Hotel, St. Martin. 1 R.C. church, convent, schools. Industries, 1 flour mill, 3 saw mills, feed mills. Pop. of parish, 2,000.

Note. Electric light will be installed in 1917. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

BONAVENTURE RIVER.—(Bonaventure Co.), on Baie des Chaleurs and on Quebec and Oriental Ry., 10 miles from New Carlisle. S.S. connection

The Laurentide Pulp and Paper Mill at Grand Mere. See p. 2h 1916
there were 57 mills in the Province. See page 1

with Quebec, Montreal and Campbellton. Dom Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Chateau Le Blanc, $2. Church, 12 schools, convent, Boys' Academy, bank, 3 saw mills, butter factory, 10 retail stores. Salmon fishing. Pop. 2,800.

BROUGHTON.—(Beauce Co.). See East Broughton.

¶**BUCKINGHAM.**—(Labelle Co.), on Riviere du Lièvre, 4 miles from junction with Ottawa River. On C.P.R., 29 miles s.-e. of Ottawa. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Alexandra, Campbell, Palace. Industries, pulp mill, 2 saw mills, 1 planing mill, 2 shingle mills, sash and door factory, cabinet factory, elec. reduction works, butter factory, cheese factory, elec. lighting and waterworks system. 4 churches. 2 banks. Phosphate and plumbago mines and mica are worked in vicinity. Pop. *3,854.

Special Opportunities. Foundry, woodworking factory. Abundant electric power for industries at reasonable price. Write the Mayor or Treasurer.

CACOUNA.—(Temiscouata Co.), on St. Lawrence River, on Can. Govt. Rys. Station 2½ miles. Ex. and Tel. 3 churches, butter and cheese factory. A famous summer resort, including following hotels: Mansion House, Cacouna House, Dufferin House, Welcome House, and St. Georges. Golf course (9 holes). Pop. 1,517. Write the Mayor.

CAUGHNAWAGA.—(Laprairie Co.), on south shore St. Lawrence River. 10 miles from Montreal on C.P.R. (station at Adirondack Jct.) ferry from Lachine. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Entirely inhabited by Iroquois Indians. Industries 1 lacrosse stick factory. 1 R.C. church, 1 hospital, 3 schools, telephone, 3 hotels. Pop. 2,300.

CHARLESBOURG.—(Quebec Co.), on Q. & L. St. J. Ry. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 1 bank, saw mill, 2 carriage makers, 2 contractors, 3 blacksmiths, wagon works, implement agent. Pop. 2,000.

¶**CHICOUTIMI.**—(Chicoutimi Co.), on Saguenay River, and Quebec and St. John Ry., 227 miles from Quebec. Terminus of Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.'s Saguenay Tourist Route. Elec. Ry. to Ha Ha Bay. Can. Nor. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. and Govt. Hotels, Chateau Saguenay $2, Chicoutimi $2.50. 2 banks. Seat of Roman Catholic bishop, 2 R.C. churches, seminary, normal school, hospital. Town owns water and sewerage plants, elec. light and power supplied by private co. Industries, large pulp mills, exporting annually 60,000 tons of

dry pulp to England; lumber mills, tanneries, furniture factory, sash and door factory, foundry, telephone, planing mill, grist mill, creamery, cheese factory, carriage factory, machine shops. Good fishing and hunting. Fine scenery. Pop. 6,500.

Special Opportunities. Pulp, paper and lumber mills, charcoal. Quebec Dev. Co. to erect dam on Saguenay to develop 400,000 h.p. This co. owns river banks for 25 miles and offer sites for industries of all kinds. Town offers tax exemption to new industries. Write Town Clerk.

¶**COATICOOK.**—(Stanstead Co.), on Coaticook River, 20 miles from Sherbrooke, on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Coaticook $2, Thorndyke $2, Canada $1.50, and 3 others $1.50. Churches (5 Prot., 2 R.C.). Large R.C. convent and boarding school, R.C. commercial school for boys. Prot. high school, 3 banks. Light and power plant operated by town. Industries, fabrics, butter and cheese factory, chemicals, woollen mills, sashes and doors, creamery, chairs, grist mill, shingle mill, lifting jacks, patent medicines, fire hose, milling machinery, bricks, knitting mill (Penman, of Paris, Ont.). Good fishing, fine scenery. Pop. 3,300.

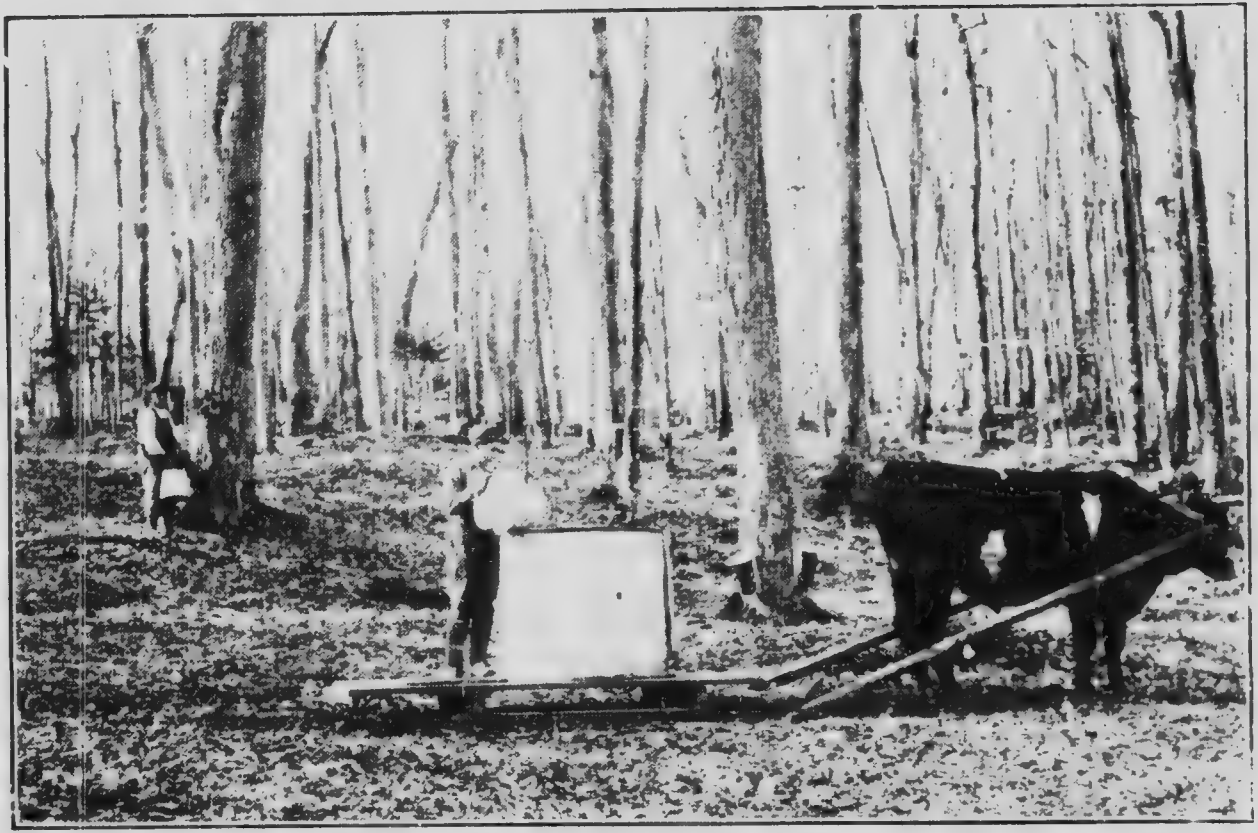
Note. Drill shed and armoury under construction.

Special Opportunities. Low fixed valuation, free sites, cheap electric power offered new industries. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

DANVILLE.—(Richmond Co.), on G.T.R., 84 miles s. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Danville $2, Queen's $1.50. 5 churches, 2 banks, convent for girls, R.C. boys' school, Prot. high school. Industries, tannery, belting factory, chair factory, 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, 2 carriage and wagon factories, clothes pin factory, butter and cheese factory, wooden shoe shank factory, waterworks and electric light. Good agricultural district. Asbestos found nearby. Pop. *1,331. Write Manager Bank of Commerce.

DESCHAILLONS.—(Lotbinière Co.), on St. Lawrence River and L. & M. Ry., 50 miles s.-w. of Quebec. Hotels, Beausejour $2, Commercial $1.50. R.C. church, college and convent, waterworks, bank. Industries, 25 brick factories, crushed stone plant, 2 saw mills, butter factory. Government deep water wharf. Pop. *2,700.

Special Opportunities. Brick and tile pipe manufac-



Gathering maple syrup. The cost of fitting up a modern maple sugar camp is a paying investment. See page 23.

turers. Splendid clay beds nearby. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

DEUX RIVIERE.—(Champlain Co.), on C.N. Ry., 27 miles from Three Rivers. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 temperance hotels. R.C. church, convent and college, 1 bank, 5 cheese factories, tannery, 2 saw mills, 4 machinery agents, implement agent, 4 blacksmiths, 9 general stores, 15 others. Electric power. Pop. 2,230.

D'ISRAELI.—(Wolfe Co.), on St. Francis River, on Quebec Central Ry. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, D'Israeli $1.50. 1 church, 3 schools, electric light and power, water system, bank. Industries, shoes, bricks, butter boxes, 2 planing mills, cheese factory, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory. Pop. 2,500.

Special Opportunities. Saw mills, planing mills and asbestos mining. Good water power available. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

¶**DRUMMONDVILLE.**—(Drummond Co.), on St. Francis River and on C.P.R., Can. Govt. Rys., 62 miles from Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Manoir, Drummond, $2; Grand Central $1.25, American House $1. 3 banks. Ang. and R.C. churches. Industries, soda water, boots and shoes, cement blocks, steel and structural works, Ætna Chemical Co. of Can. (2,000 hands), sash and door factory, foundry, saw mill, carriage factory, match factory, lumber finishing plant, printing and bookbinding, 2 shirt factories, wholesale grocery. Power obtained from Lord's Falls, on St. Francis River. Pop. about 6,000.

Note. Southern Canada Power Co. contemplate building additional dam to develop 10,000 h.p.

Special Opportunities. Woollen and cotton mills. Development of immense water powers, pulp and paper mills. Write Manager Molsons Bank.

EAST ANGUS.—(Compton Co.), on Quebec Central Ry. Tel. G.N.W. Am. Ex. 2 hotels, 2 banks, pulp and paper co., 2 sash and door factories, saw mill, confectionery co., 2 blacksmiths, livery, 4 general stores, about 25 others. Pop. 1,400.

EAST BROUGHTON.—(Beauce Co.), on Que. Central Ry., 52 miles from Quebec. Hotel, church, 12 schools, convent, 2 saw mills, 2 flour mills, 8 cheese factories, woollen factory, 5 amianth mills, boarding house, 6 stores. Pop. 2,341. Write Sec. of Municipality.

FARNHAM.—(Missisquoi Co.), on Yamaska River.

is a paying investment. See page 23.

on C.P.R. and Central Vermont Ry., 40 miles e. of Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Montcalm $2, Martin's, Frontenac, Albion. 4 churches, R.C. college and convent, Model school (Prot.), hospital, 2 banks. Experimental farm, military camp, elec. light and waterworks. Elec. power available. Industries, butter and cheese, builders' factory, saw mill, tannery, tobacco stemmery, cigars, shirts and overalls, sashes and doors (2), machine shops (2), marble works, grist mill, C.P.R. divisional shops. Centre of tobacco growing industry. Pop. 4,000.

Special Opportunities. Industries of all kinds. Town offers free sites, tax exemption and cheap electric power. Write Mayor or Mgr. Bank of Commerce.

GRANBY.—(Shefford Co.), on Yamaska River and C.V.R., 55 miles from Montreal. Elec. Ry. from Montreal. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Windsor, Granby $2, Union $1. 4 churches, college, convent, academy, 4 banks. Industries, rubber goods (3), saw mills (2), grist mill, rattan goods, chairs, furniture, cigars, tobacco, carriages, foundry, machine shops (2), blinds (2), sashes and doors, ice creepers, cigar boxes, bricks, baby carriages, celluloid goods (2), sap evaporators, sap spouts, plumbing supplies, elastic webbing, lasts, electric light plant. Pop. *5,500.

Special Opportunities. Cheap labor, and steam and water power. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

GRAND MERE.—(Champlain Co.), on n. side of St. Maurice River, 27 miles from Three Rivers, on C.N.R., Que. Div., C.P.R., St. Maurice Valley Br. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Laurentide Inn, Grand Central, Windsor, Frontenac. 3 churches (R.C., Pres., Ang.), convent and high school for boys, 2 banks. Industries, Laurentide pulp and paper mills, sashes and doors, shirts, stoves. Laurentide Elec. Power Co., developing 180,000 h.p. Pop. 7,000.

Special Opportunities. Factories using pulpwood. Electric power can be easily obtained. Skilled mechanics, machinists and carpenters wanted. Write Manager Bank of Montreal.

¶**HULL.**—(Wright Co.), on C.P.R. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. On Ottawa River, opposite Ottawa and Rideau Canal. Electric tram to Ottawa and Aylmer. Two bridges to Ottawa. Hotels, Imperial, Windsor. 4 banks, $600,000 college, good schools, large park. City spent $100,-

000 in 1913 on sewers, sidewalks and pavements. City owns waterworks. Industries, Eddy's factories, of pails, pulp, etc., matches, sulphur and sulphite, woodenware, bricks, saw mills, furniture, Portland cement, pork packers, biscuits, axes, 3 planing mills, foundry, electric company, tents, awnings, etc. Golf club, Country Club, good fishing in lakes nearby. Pop. 22,000.

Special Opportunities. Furniture factories. All the advantages of power and location advertised by Ottawa can be obtained at Hull. There are many available sites for new industries. The council generally grants exemptions, 10 years on improvements. Write the Mayor.

¶IBERVILLE.—(Iberville Co.), on Richelieu River, on C.V.R., C.P.R., Q.M. & S. Ry., and Rutland Ry., opposite town of St. John's. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., Am. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 2 churches (Prot. and R.C.), schools, 4 hotels, 2 banks. Industries, pottery, 1 grist mill, agricultural implement factories, monumental works, carriage shops, railway signal factory, sash and door factory. Pop. 2,000.

Special Opportunities. A good location for manufacturers near Montreal and U.S. border. Railway and water connection. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

¶JOLIETTE.—(Joliette Co.), on Assomption River, 36 miles from Montreal, on C.P.R., C.N.R. Dom. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Windsor, Commercial, Joliette, Victoria, 1 R.C. cathedral, church, 4 chapels, 1 classical college, 2 academies for boys and girls, Normal school for girls, 7 schools, 1 hospital, 2 orphan asylums, 4 banks. Power supplied from Joliette and Shawinigan Falls. Industries include 1 saw mill, lumber mills, grist mill, biscuit factory, 5 tobacco factories, 2 woollen mills, foundry, 2 paper mills, brewery, bricks, quarry, lime, clothing, chemical factory, tannery, sash and door factories, etc. Pop. 9,000.

Special Opportunities. Boot and shoe factory. Write Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

JONQUIERE.—(Chicoutimi Co.), on C.N. Ry. Steamers to Chicoutimi, 10 m. C.N.R. Ex. Hotels, Commercial $2.00, Jonquieres $1.50. 2 banks, 2 churches (R.C., Ang.), $50,000 commercial academy. Industries, 2 pulp and paper mills, sash and door factory, planing mill, furniture factory. Good fishing and hunting. Pop. *5,000.

Note. Big power house to be developed at Grande Discharge.

McGill University, Montreal.—The [illegible] of the Province are McGill (non-sectarian) at Montreal [illegible] at Quebec and Montreal, and Bishop's [illegible] Education, page [illegible]

Special Opportunities. Town offers a 20-year tax exemption to new industries. Write Manager Union Bank.

LACHINE.—(Jacques Cartier Co.), on Lake St. Louis, part of the St. Lawrence River, on G.T.R. and C.P.R. 10-minute elect. car service to Montreal. All the commerce between Montreal and the West passes through a canal at this point to Montreal, 9 m., to avoid Lachine Rapids. Landing place of steamers to Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 5 churches, 5 banks. Industries include Dominion Bridge Co., Asbestos Mfg. Co., Can. Ry. Signal Co., Canadian General Elec. Co., Dominion Copper Products Co., Ltd., Shoe Cement Mfg. Co., several electric lighting cos., wheels and drain pipes, wire rope and screws, door and sash factory, tannery, radiators, boat builder, window shades, ammunition. Pop. 12,000. (For particulars of Lachine Canal, see under Canals and Waterways.) Write Manager Bank of Montreal.

LACHUTE and **LACHUTE MILLS.**—(1 m.), (Argenteuil Co.), on North River, on C.P.R., 44 miles from Montreal, on C.N. Que. Ry. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Hotels, Rodrique, Windsor, and 3 others. 6 churches (1 R.C., 5 Protestant), 1 nunnery, academy, Protestant and R.C. schools. County seat. 2 banks. Town owns gravity water system. Electric light system owned by private co. Industries, 2 saw mills, builders' factory, shuttles, furniture factory, paper mill, foundry and machine shop, 1 handle factory, 1 woollen factory. Pop. *2,407. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

¶LAKE MEGANTIC.—(Frontenac Co.) on Chaudière River, on C.P.R. main line terminus of Que. Central Ry., 69 miles e. of Sherbrooke. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Union, Queen's $2, and 2 others. 3 churches, 2 banks. Industries, saw mills (2), pulp mill, sashes and doors (2), brooms. The beautiful Lake Megantic, alt. 1,300 ft., is a centre for summer and health resorts. Steamers to all the surrounding villages and to fish and game camps. Pop. 3,000.

Special Opportunities. Furniture industries, woodworking of all kinds, development of gold and white granite works. Power for industrial purposes, 2,500 h.p. developed. Country will be developed by direct line from Portland, Me., now surveyed. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

¶**LAPRAIRIE.**—(Laprairie Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, near Lachine Rapids, on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Ferry thrice daily to Mon[illegible], 6 m. Starting point of the first railway in British N. America, in 1832. Hotels, Montreal, Laprairie, Central, De Montigny $1.50. 2 churches, 1 academic school, "Christian Instruction Friars" mother house, 2 banks. Industries, saw and carding mills, 2 brick yards, 1 tannery, 1 agricultural implements, 2 butter factories, foundry, tomato cannery. Elec. light and power. A summer resort. Pop. 2,500.

Special Opportunities. To new industries town will grant exemption from taxes and free site, with railway and navigation facilities. Water power available from Lachine Rapids. Write the Mayor or Sec. Board of Trade.

LA TUQUE.—(Champlain Co.), on C.N.R. and Can. Govt. Rys. Tel. G.N.W. 5 hotels, 2 boarding houses, 4 restaurants. Telephone co., 2 banks, aerated water works, 2 saw mills, 3 sash and door factories, printing and publishing co., wholesale provision co., lumber contractor, industrial co. Pop. 3,000.

LAUZON.—(Levis Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 1½ miles from Levis, on Can. Govt. Rys., Q.C.R. Ferry from Levis to Quebec. Ex. and Tel. at Levis. Elec. ry. to Levis and St. Romuald d'Etchemin. R.C. church, boys' school, girls' school, bank. Hotel De Ville. Elec. light. Industries, window blinds, aerated waters, trunks and valises, box factory, ship yard, dry dock and patent slip. Pop. [illegible].

Note. A second dry dock, 1,075 feet long.

Special Opportunities. Bonus offered to new industries, direct ry. connections to s. and e. Good beach lots for ship-building sites on I.C.R. Write Mayor.

¶**LEVIS.**—(Levis Co.), opposite Quebec City, on G.T.R., Quebec Central and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., G.T.P. Hotels, Victoria, Kennebec, St. Lawrence and 2 others. Ferry service to Quebec City. 2 banks (2 chartered, 2 others). Industries, tanners and bootmakers, ship yard, knitting factory, foundry, planing mill, wax tapers, cigars, saw mill, machine shops. Pop. *7,448. Write Sec. Board of Trade

Note. Work is progressing on new 1,1[illegible]0 ft. graving dock. When completed, will be the largest in the world and will accommodate any ship now afloat.

¶LONGUEUIL.—(Chambly Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, on Quebec, Montreal and Southern Ry., and Montreal and Southern Counties Ry. Ferries to Montreal. 3 hotels, 3 churches, school, R.C. college, 2 convents, 3 banks. Town owns electric light, water and sewerage systems. Industries, Armstrong-Whitworth steel plant, saw mill, foundry, dairying. Pop. 5,000.

Special Opportunities. Town offers tax exemptions to new industries. Write Town Clerk.

¶LOUISEVILLE.—(Maskinonge Co.), on R. du Loup and C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W., C.P.R. Hotels, Laileur $2.50, Windsor $1.50. Church, 2 schools, bank. Elec. light and power plant owned by private co. Industries, butter boxes, planing mill, foundry, shirts, butter factory, lumber mills. Pop. 1,600. Write Manager Bank d'Hochelaga.

MAGOG.—(Stanstead Co.), on Lake Memphremagog and C.P.R. S.S. to Vermont. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. S.S. to Vermont. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Battle's, Grand Central, Union, $2. 2 banks. Elec. light, water and sewerage systems owned by municipality. Industries, butter and cheese, textile (prints) factory, saw mill. Pop. 4,750.

Special Opportunities. Woodworking factory, summer hotel. Write Pres. Board of Trade.

MAISONNEUVE, on River St. Lawrence, 3 m. e. of Montreal, on C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.R., all linked by terminal elec. ry. Elec. rys. to Montreal (3 m.) Longue Pointe (1 m.), Bout de l'Ile (12 m.), S.S. connections with ocean and lake ports. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. 4 churches, 7 schools, 2 light and power cos., 5 banks, 43 large industries, including American Can Co., Canadian Spool Cotton Co., L'Air Liquide de Paris, National Bridge Co. of Canada, National Licorice Co., Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Slater Shoe Co., St. Lawrence Sugar Ref. Co., United Shoe Machine Co. of Canada, Kingsbury Shoe Co., Beaupre & Fils Foundry, horse shoes, biscuits, wall paper, etc. Redbank Stone Quarry, output 1,500 tons a day for macadam. Taxable assessment, 1916, $56,140,714. Pop. 34,856.

Special Opportunities. Manufactures of all kinds. Unlimited electrical power at low rates, water power: excellent transportation facilities on 3 transcontinental rys., seaport, etc. Exemption from taxation to bona fide industries; first-class sites on railways available; plentiful supply of

On the Saguenay River—a world-famous scenic route.

skilled and unskilled labor. No labor troubles. Write Sec.-Treas., City of Maisonneuve.

¶**MATANE.**—(Rimouski Co.), on Canada Gulf Ry., connecting with Can. Govt. Rys. at Ste. Flavie, 11 miles, and on St. Lawrence River, 240 miles from Quebec. S.S. connections with Montreal and Gaspe. Hotels, Macdonald, Central, Commercial. R.C. church and academy, 2 banks. Industries, saw mills. Pop. 3,000 (parish 4,500).

Special Opportunities. Development of elec. power, saw mills. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

MEGANTIC. See Lake Megantic.

METABETCHOUAN.—(Chicoutimi Co.), on C.N. Ry. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, bank, 3 restaurants, aerated water works factory, 4 cheese factories, shirt and overall factory, sash and door factory, tannery, 2 saw mills, grist mill, 4 carriage works. Pop. 2,200.

¶**MONTMAGNY.**—(Montmagny Co.), 36 m. e of Quebec, on St. Lawrence River and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Commercial, Cote, $1.50; Montmagny $1. Seat of R.C. college and convent. Industries, 3 foundries, 2 grist mills, wagons, carding and planing mills, 2 saw mills, 2 butter factories, pulp, sash and door factory, lumber mill. Town has 2 banks, theatre, courthouse, gaol, registry office, custom house, telephone and electric light, high school, harbor and asylum for old people. Pop. 3,000.

Note. Town is building sewerage system. Government is erecting armouries.

Special Opportunities. Furniture factory. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

MONTMORENCY.—(Quebec Co.), at Montmorency Falls, 6 miles n.-e. of Quebec. On Quebec R., L. & P. Co. Ry. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, Kent, $2 up. 2 churches, 4 schools, children's hospital, bank. Village owns light, water and sewerage systems. Industries, 1 large cotton mill, employing 1,500 hands; 3 saw mills. Pop. 3,200.

Special Opportunities. Cotton mill. Write Sec.-Treas. of Village.

¶**MONTREAL.**—(Dist. of Montreal), on Island of Montreal (30 miles long by 7 to 10 miles wide), on G.T.R., C.P.R., C.N.R., Can. Govt. Rys., Q.M. & So., Rutland Ry., D. & H. and Central Vermont. Am. Ex., Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. At head of St. Lawrence ocean navigation. Extensive harbor accommodation with about 8 miles of deep water (25 to

35 ft.), wharfage with berths for 92 vessels, connected with Lake Superior by canal system. Hotels, Eur. plan, Ritz-Carlton $3.50 up, Windsor $2.50 up, Corona $1.50 up, Freeman's $2 up, St. Lawrence Hall $1.00. American plan, Place Viger $4 up, Queen's $3 up. Electric power supplied from Shawinigan Falls, Lachine Rapids and rapids at Chambly. Seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, and McGill Univ. Industries include over 1,400 factories, including boots and shoes, clothing, sugar refining, flour milling, cement, tobacco, rubber, iron and steel, machinery, tools, silk, cotton, woollens, paints, furniture, carriages, electric goods and confectionery. Bank clearings, 1915, $2,628,122,428. Taxable property valued at $623,250,975. Property exempt from taxation $214,477,676. 815 ocean vessels entered port in 1915, with a total tonnage of 2,261,274; merchandise exported, $155,685,953; imported, $11[illegible],919,977; shipments by water included 44,036,879 bushels of grain, 1,701,196 sacks of flour, 2,42[illegible],696 bales of hay, 1,854,280 boxes of cheese, 83,16[illegible] bbls. of apples. Customs revenue, 1915, $21,740,872. 8,572 inland vessels arrived, with a total tonnage of 4,222,426. Here is the largest grain mill [illegible] the British Empire—Ogilvie Flour Mill, capacity [illegible],000 bbls. in 24 hours. Pop. 617,000, or, including outskirts, 715,000 Alt. 48.3. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

¶**MURRAY BAY,** P.O. name, La Malbaie.—(Charlevoix Co.), on St. Lawrence, at junction of Murray River. Steamer from Quebec and Riviere Ouelle wharf on Can. Govt. Rys., a summer resort. Hotels, Lorne, Manor, Richelieu, Chateau Murray and 2 others. County buildings, 5 churches, 1 convent, court house, hotels and boarding houses, 2 banks, 3 grist mills, 3 carding mills, 4 lumber mills, 5 saw mills, 1 butter factory, 3 cheese factories, electric lighting. Golf course (18 holes). Telephone Co. Pop. of parish 4,800. Write Manager Home Bank.

¶**NICOLET.**—(Nicolet Co.). on Can. Govt. Rys and Quebec, Montreal & S. Ry., 82 miles from Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. At mouth of Nicolet River on Lake St. Peter. Hotels, Central, Victoria, $2. Seat of R.C. college, 350 pupils, normal school, commercial academy. Seat of R.C. bishop, 1 seminary, hospital, court house, 2 monasteries, bank, unlimited supply of electric light and power by private co. Water and sewerage sys-

tems owned by town. Industries, 2 sash and door factories, aerated waters, bricks, tannery, foundry, Optical Mfg. Co., clothing. Pop. 4,000.

Special Opportunities. Aerated waters, leather industries, biscuits and confectionery, clothing, dressed flax. Write Sec. Chambers of Commerce.

NORTH STUKELY.—(Shefford Co.), on Orford Mt. Ry., 1 mile, and Central Vermont Ry., 14 miles. Tel. and Ex. at Lawrenceville. 1 R.C. church. Industries, 3 flour and lumber mills, 1 furniture factory, several butter and cheese factories. Pop. 2,500.

NOTRE DAME DE LA SALETTE.—(Labelle Co.), on Lièvre River, 21 miles from C.P.R. at Buckingham Jct. 2 churches, 2 saw and grist mills, 1 cheese factory, good water power. Pop. 1,500.

PLESSIVILLE.—(Megantic Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 banks. Industries include 1 butter and cheese factory, grist mill, saw mill, foundries, planing mill, threshing machines, carriage maker, carding mill, electric light, brick yard, tannery. Pop. *1,559.

PORTNEUF.—(Portneuf Co.), 1½ miles from station, 35 miles from Quebec, on C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.R. Can Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P., G.N.W. Hotel, bank. Industries, grist mill, 2 machine shops, electric power co., 5 paper mills, building felt, saw mill, tannery, 2 shoe factories. Pop. 1,600. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

PRINCEVILLE.—(Formerly called Stanfold), (Arthabaska Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 banks. Industries, sash and door factory, 2 saw mills, planing mill, 2 grist mills, chair factory, cheese and butter factories, slaughter house. Pop. 2,400.

¶**QUEBEC.**—(Quebec Co.), at confluence of St. Charles and St. Lawrence Rivers, 180 miles from Montreal, on C.N.R., C.P.R., G.T.R. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Ferries to Levis, Sillery, Romauld and Isle of Orleans. Steamers to Montreal, Gaspe, Charlottetown, Summerside, Pictou and the Saguenay. Electric ry. to Montmorency Falls, Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Capital of province, founded 1608. Port of entry of Atlantic steamers in summer and landing place of immigrants. Possibly the most picturesque city in North America. Hotels, Chateau Frontenac from $3, King Edward $2 to $3, Victoria $2, St. Louis $2, Clarendon $2, Mountain Hill $1.50, Blanchard $1.50. 14 banks.

The climate of Québec is eminently suited for the production of fodder crops
See page 18.

Industries, about 175, including tanneries, 25 boot and shoe factories, woodworking, tobacco, biscuits, clothing, lumber mills. Golf at Montmorency Falls. Pop. 78,067. Write Sec. Cham. of Com.

¶**RICHMOND.**—(Richmond Co.), Divisional pt. on main line G.T.R., midway between Montreal and Quebec. Junction of G.T.R. line to Portland, Me., on St. Francis River. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, St. Jacobs, New Brunswick, Grand Central. Seat of St. Francis College (150 students), convent, 4 churches (R.C., Meth., Pres., Epis.), boys' academy, 3 banks, telephone. Agric. Society hold annual exhibition at Richmond. Industries, sash and door factory, aerated waters, elec. light co., lasts, 2 brick plants, granite works, machine shop, G.T.R. shops. County seat. Headquarters 11th Hussars. Connected by free highway bridge with Melbourne. Neighborhood supplies asbestos, slate, copper, iron and hardwoods. Centre of a rich agricultural district, making large shipments of milk and cream to Montreal and Quebec. Pop. 2,340.

Special Opportunities. Factory employing girls, factory for dairy products. Undeveloped water power, 6 miles. Free taxes and possibly free sites offered new industries. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

¶**RIMOUSKI.**—(Rimouski Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, on Can. Govt. Rys., 180 miles e. of Quebec, Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Rimouski $1.50, Château Tracy $2. Seat of R.C. cathedral, seminary, 3 convents, monastery, commercial school, and normal school, 2 banks, hospital, courthouse, gaol, customs and quarantine offices. Elec. light plant, owned by private co. Water and sewerage system owned by town. Industries, saw mills, flour mill, pulp mill, sash and door factory. Resources, lumber, potatoes, fisheries, general farming. Last port of call for European steamers to take on passengers and freight. Summer resort, good sea bathing. Pop. *3,097.

Special Opportunities. Easy communications and cheap labor for new industries. Write Town Clerk.

¶**RIVIERE DU LOUP** and **FRASERVILLE.**—(Temiscouata Co.), at mouth of Riviere du Loup, on St. Lawrence, on Can. Govt. Rys., Temiscouata Ry., Can. Steamships' steamers twice weekly from Quebec to Saguenay; Trans. St. Laurent Nav. Co. to North Shore. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Chateau, Granville, Belleville, Simcoe, Vic-

toria, $2. 3 banks. 6 churches (3 R.C., 3 Prot.), 6 schools. Town owns light, water and sewerage systems. Summer resort, with trout fishing and moose and deer shooting nearby. Industries include 2 grist mills, chair, foundry and machine shop, shingle mill, builders' and sash and door factory, butter factory, brick plant, pulp mill, furniture, repair shops of Temiscouata Ry., and large ry. shops of Can. Govt. Rys. Pop. 8,000.

Special Opportunities. Water power for pulp and lumber mills or other factories, wholesale dry goods house. Development of electricity from water powers. Exemption from taxes and bonus may be given. Labor conditions good. Write the Mayor or City Clerk.

¶**ROBERVAL.**—(Chicoutimi Co.), on Lake St. John, on C.N. Ry. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. C.N.W. Hotel, Commercial, $1.50 to $3.00. 2 banks. Industries include foundry, pulp, doors, lumber mill, electric power co., carding mill, printing. Seat of large nunnery and college. The fishing of Lake St. John and tributary rivers (ouananiche and trout) is famous. Good caribou, deer and moose hunting. Pop. *1,737.

¶**STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.**—(Terrebonne Co.), on Lac des Sables, on C.P.R., 63 miles n.-w. of Montreal. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels, Laurentide Inn, Villa des Monts and 4 others. 2 churches, 1 bank 9 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories. Town owns light and water systems. A popular winter and summer resort, with good skating, skiing, snowshoeing, etc., fishing and hunting. Pop. 2,500. Write Sec.-Treas. of Town.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.—(Montmorency Co.), on n. shore St. Lawrence River, 20 miles e. of Quebec, on Q.R.L. & P. Co. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Regina, Columbus, 12 unlicensed, 3 boarding houses, 3 restaurants, bank. Sand co., cyclorama co., 4 saw mills, 2 contractors, 3 blacksmiths. Site of the famous shrine of Ste. Anne, attended annually by 225,000 pilgrims and visitors; monastery, convent, commercial academy, museum. Pop. 2,500. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.—(Jacques Cartier Co.), on Ottawa River, at confluence of Lake St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains; on G.T.R. and C.P.R. Calling point of Ottawa River Nav. Co. and other lines from Montreal to Ottawa, 21 m. w. of Montreal. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Tel. C.P.R.

Hotels, Clarendon, Bellevue, Lamarche $1.50, St. Anne's. 3 churches (R.C. and 2 Prot.), convent, college, R.C. school, Macdonald College of Agriculture (for booklet, etc., write the Bursar). Bank, city hall. Towns owns elec. light, water and sewerage systems. 2 carriage factories, departmental stores, 3 lumber yards. A good agricultural district for hay, vegetables and grain. A favorite summer resort, fishing and hunting. Good motor roads. Pop. 2,500.

Special Opportunities. Good opening for factories. Elec. power, land and water transportation. Council will encourage new industries. Write Mayor.

STE. ANNE DE LA PERADE.—(Champlain Co.), on C.P. Ry. and River Ste. Anne, 56 miles s.-w. of Quebec. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. and G.N.W. Macadamized road, Montreal to Quebec, runs through here. Hotels, Ste. Anne, National $1.50 to $2.50. R.C. church, college, convent. J. A. Rosseau, private banker. Industries, 2 carriage works, 6 cheese and butter factories, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory, 2 tanneries, 2 wholesale houses, 27 stores. Labor conditions good. Fishing and hunting in neighborhood. Pop. 2,800.

Note. Electric power soon for lighting and industrial purposes.

Special Opportunities. Biscuit factory (building available), shoe and match factory, gas engines and agricultural implements. Town offers free sites and tax exemptions to new industries. Write Sec.-Treas. Ste. Anne De La Perade.

STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIERE.—(Kamouraska Co.), on s. shore of St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Quebec, on Can. Govt. Rys., station 1 mile. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. R.C. church, convent and college, 500 pupils, agricultural college, Government Experimental Farm, bank. Industries, 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, 1 cheese factory, 2 spinning wheel factories. Pop. of parish 2,500, exclusive of pupils attending local college and convent.

Special Opportunities. Preserve factory. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

STE. ANNE DES PLAINES.—(Terrebonne Co.), on C.P.R., 28 miles n. of Montreal. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 1 R.C. church, ladies' college. Industries, 1 saw mill. Pop. 2,000.

ST. ANSELME.—(Dorchester Co.), on Quebec Central Ry. and Can. Govt. Rys. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Temperance hotel, boarding house, 2 banks,

elec. power, foundry co., truck factory, cheese factory, 2 saw mills, grist mill, tannery, 2 carriage makers. Pop. 2,000. Write Manager La Banque Provinciale.

ST. BAZILE.—(Portneuf Co.), on C.P.R., 2 miles from sta. on G.T.R., 30 miles w. of Quebec. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, DeLisle, St. Bazile, Hardy. Church, 6 schools, bank. Town owns light and water systems. Industries, paper, brooms, patent medicines, bricks. Neighborhood supplies brick clay, limestone, building granite. Pop. 2,400.

Special Opportunities. Shirt factory, shoe factory. Good water power available. Cheap labor. Inducements on application. Write the Mayor.

ST. CASIMIR.—(Portneuf Co.), on Ste. Anne and White Rivers, C.N.R., N.T.R., (C.P.R. at Grondines, 4½ miles). Can. Ex., C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R., G.N.W. Hotels, Commercial, Leblec's $1. Waterworks, elec. light (priv. co.), telephone co. R.C. church, commercial academy, convent, home for aged and orphans, 1 bank. Industries, engines, agricultural implements, hay presses, foundries (2), aerated waters (2), sashes and doors, saw and planing mills, lumber mills (2). Stores of all kinds. Good fishing, hunting, etc., in neighborhood. Pop. 3,000.

Special Opportunities. Boot and shoe factory, clothing factory. Village offers 10 years' tax exemption to locating industries. Write Mayor.

ST. CHARLES.—(Bellechasse Co.), on C.N.R. and Can. Govt. Rys., 15 m. from Quebec. Can. Ex., C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 hotels, $2. Church, convent, and college, bank. Industries, 5 saw and grist mills, rakes and brooms, aerated waters, sashes, boxes, pipes and chimneys, cement work, iron foundry, acetylene gas generator factory. Pop. 1,750. Write Manager La Banque Nationale.

STE. CROIX.—(Lotbiniere Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 33 miles s.-w. of Quebec, Can. Govt. Rys. Tel. and Ex. at Laurier, 8 m. Steamers to Quebec semi-weekly. Temperance hotel. Church, 2 schools (convent and college), bank, sash and door factory, 2 saw mills, 2 garages, clothing factory, tannery, wheelwright, cartwright, 4 blacksmiths, 3 carriage makers, 11 stores. Pop. 1,900.

Special Opportunities. Sash and door factory, clothing factory. Write Mgr. La Banque Provinciale.

ST. FELICIEN.—(Chicoutimi Co.). C.N. Ry. at Roberval, 15 miles. Bank, 3 hotels. Industries,

saw mill, 2 sash and door factories, cheese. Pop. 2,000.

ST. FELIX DE VALOIS.—(Joliette Co.), on C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. C.P.R. 12 miles from Joliette. R.C. church, 2 schools, convent, bank. Industries, 5 butter factories, 2 flour mills, tannery, 2 sash and door factories, saw and carding mill, saw and grist mill, 1 machine shop, 4 wholesale provision stores, hardware store, brick yard, sand pits. Pop. 2,500. Write Mgr. Bank of Commerce.

ST. FLAVIEN.—(Lotbiniere Co.). Tel. and Ex. at Laurier, 2 miles. 2 boarding houses, church, schools, 1 bank, shirt factory, lumber co., 3 saw mills, grist mill, butter and cheese factory, 2 carriage works, 3 blacksmiths, 3 general stores, 13 others. Pop. 2,000.

STE. FLORE.—(Champlain Co.). station at Grand Mere. Industries, cheese factory, 2 saw mills. Pop. *2,000.

¶**ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC.**—(Yamaska Co.), on Q.M. & S.R. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Temperance hotel, summer hotel. Chartered bank, waterworks co., saw mill, 2 cheese factories, tannery, 2 carriage works, builder, implement agent, 3 blacksmiths, 3 gen. stores, 12 others. Pop. 2,000.

ST. GEORGE EAST.—(Beauce Co.). on Q.C.R., 67 miles from Quebec, on the Chaudière River, on Govt. International road from Quebec to Jackman, Me. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. A small seaport, exporting lumber, cattle and sugar. Hotels, Bellevue, Murtha $2, Central, St. George's $1.50. 2 churches (R.C., Ang.), 2 banks, college, convent. Elec. light and power plant, 2,000 h.p. developed, rate $30 per h.p. Industries, saw mills, grist mill, doors and window sashes, foundry, cheese. Good timber centre. Pop. 4,000.

Special Opportunities. Government will develop power for industrial purposes by dams on Chaudière River. Write J. J. Lavoie, Notary Public.

ST. HENRI DE LEVIS.—(Levis Co.), on Etchemin River, 9 miles from Levis, on Q.C.R., Can. Govt. Rys. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. R.C. church, 1 bank. Industries include grist mill, poultry raising, concrete works, lumber mill, several stores. Good labor conditions. Elec. power available, Good auto road to U.S. Pop. *2,225. Write the Postmaster.

¶**ST. HYACINTHE.**—(St, Hyacinthe Co.), on Yamaska River, 36 miles e. from Montreal, on G.T.R., C.P.R., Q.M. & S.R., and Can. Govt. Rys. Can.

Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Ottawa $2. Union $1.50, Canada, etc. Park, county seat and port of entry. Seat of R.C. cathedral and Dominion college and convents, seminary, 4 banks. Water and sewerage systems owned by city. Elec. light plant by private co. Industries include boots and shoes, spinning wheels, organs, threshing machines, agricultural implements, grist mill, corsets, biscuits, hosiery, distillery, plows, gloves, aerated water, tannery, builders' factory, 3 wholesale houses. Pop. 12,500.

Special Opportunities. Natural gas awaiting development. Town offers exemption from taxes to new industries. Write the Mayor.

ST. JACQUES.—(Montcalm Co.), on C.N.R., 9 m. from Joliette. Ex. C.N. Tel. G.N.W. Bank, church, college, school, convent, elec. light plant, saw mill, butter factory, 3 carriage works, 3 blacksmiths, 2 implement agents, 4 general stores, 30 others. In centre of tobacco growing district with 6 wholesale dealers and 1 manufacturer of tobacco in town. Pop. 3,000.

¶**ST. JEAN.**—(St. John's Co.), on Richelieu River, 27 miles from Montreal. On G.T.R., C.P.R., C.V.R., D. & H. Ry., R. & Q. Ry., and M. & S.R. Nat. Ex., Can Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. and C.P.R. Hotels, St. John's, Windsor, Canada House $2. Connected with Iberville by fine bridge. 4 banks, 4 churches, high school, colleges, convent and hospital, 2 newspapers. A large trade in lumber, grain and country produce. A squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons, about 100 strong, is stationed here. Industries include factories of Singer Sewing Machine Co., Corticelli Silk Co., Standard Drain Pipe Co., Dominion Sanitary Pottery Co., furniture, planing mill, potteries, carding mill, wax tapers, umbrellas, vinegar, bricks, straw hats, cannery, 2 butter factories, air compressors, stove polish, cordage, foundry and machine shop, shirts, steel pipe, granite works, fog signals co., dairy supply co., doors and sashes. Pop. 9,000.

Note. Electric railway to Montreal under survey.

Special Opportunities. Manufactures of all kinds. Direct water connection between New York and ports on St. Lawrence River. Free sites and cheap electric power for new industries. Write the President Board of Trade.

¶**ST. JEAN PORT JOLI.**—(L'Islet Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 2 miles from station, on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Industries, planing and grist mills, good board and accommodation for tourists. Bank. Pop. 2,500.

¶**ST. JEROME.**—(Terrebonne Co.), on Riviere du Nord, 33 miles from Montreal, on C.P.R. and C.N.R. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. and C.P.R. Hotels, Victoria, Bellevue, Chateau Larose $2 to $3. Court house, park, 2 banks, commercial academy, girls' school, R.C. church. Industries, creamery, 2 butter factories, 3 door factories, cheese factories, planing mill, carding mill, grist mill, tannery, paper and pulp mills, woollen mill, cement bricks, 2 print shops, foundry, piano factory, rubber factory, blouse factory, municipal elec. power plant, 3 wholesale houses. Good water power. Pop. *3,479.

Special Opportunities. Iron mine unexploited. Tax exemptions and free electric power to new industries. Light manufacturing building vacant, town will grant free use to reliable parties. Write Sec., St. Jerome.

ST. LAMBERT.—(Chambly Co.), on St. Lawrence River, connected with Montreal (1½ miles) by Victoria bridge. Railway junction of G.T.R., Can. Govt. Rys., Central Vermont, Quebec, Montreal and Southern Ry., and terminus of Montreal and Counties Elec. Ry. Can. Ex., Am. Ex., Nat. Ex. Hotels, 4 churches, Prot. and R.C. academies, private schools, convent, 3 banks. Town owns light and power, water and sewerage plants. Brick yard, pottery, 1 saw mill, 5 lumber yards, Waterman pen factory, elec. mfg. co., furniture co. Golf, tennis and boat clubs. A residential suburb of Montreal. Pop. 4,840. Write Sec. South Shore Board of Trade, St. Lambert.

STE. MARIE BEAUCE.—(Beauce Co.), on Chaudière River, 40 miles from Quebec, on Quebec Central Ry. Am. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Gagnon, Victoria, $2.00. 2 banks, commercial college and convent (450 pupils), parish church and chapter with famous shrine of Ste. Anne, carding mill, 5 butter and cheese factories, 3 saw mills, 2 foundries, 3 grist mills, 4 carriage factories, wood pulp mill, maple sugar. Pop. 2,640. Write Mgr. Banque Nationale.

ST. PASCHAL.—(Kamouraska Co.), on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 banks. Industries, carding mill, 3 grist mills, [illegible], 2 saw mills, threshing machines, 1 wh. [illegible]. Pop. 3,000. Write Mgr. Banque Nationale.

¶ST. RAPHAEL.—(Bellechasse Co.), station at St. Vallier, on Can. Govt. Rys., 7 miles [illegible] G.N.W., and telephone. Bank, ch[illegible] Industries, 4 saw mills, 4 grist m[illegible], s[illegible] door factory. Undeveloped water power [illegible] Rivière du Sudo, fall 90 ft. Undeveloped [illegible]. Pop. 2,250.

ST. RAYMOND.—(Portneuf Co.), 35 miles from Quebec, on C.N.R. C.N. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. On the Ste. Anne River. Angling centre. Hotel, Plamondon. St. Raymond College and convent. Bank. Industries. Sash and door factories, paper mills, bricks, 3 saw mills, brushes, cheese factory, butter factory. Cheap power and light from municipality. Elec. power plant. Headquarters "Tourilli," "Little Saguenay," "La Montagne," and "Colbert" Fish and Game Clubs. Pop. *4,500.

Special Opportunities. Private timber limits for sale, over 700,000 sq. miles. Brick clay, sand and building granite in neighborhood. Water power available. Write Mgr. Banque Nationale.

ST. ROMAULD D'ETCHEMIN.—(Levis Co.), on St. Lawrence River, 6 miles from Quebec, on G.T.R., Q.C.R. and Can. Govt. Rys. Elec. Ry. from Chaudiere River to Levis, 6 m. Can. Ex. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotel, $2. 2 churches (R.C. and Prot.), convent, college, 3 schools (1 Prot., 2 R.C.). Elec. light, water and sewerage systems, 2 banks. Lumber and saw mill, box and shooks factory. Pop. 4,000.

Special Opportunities. Inducements offered to industries: Sites in centre of town, cheap electric power. Write Sec.-Treas., Chamber Commerce.

¶STE. ROSE.—(Laval Co.), on C.P.R. Tel. C.P.R. Dom. Ex. Bank. Industries, sash and door factory, butter factory, grist mill. Pop. *1,868.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS.—(St. Maurice Co.), on St. Maurice River, and on C.N.R. and C.P.R., 21 miles n. of Three Rivers. C.N. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels,

Cascade, Royal, Shawinigan, Vendome. R.C., Meth., and Epis. churches, 4 schools, waterworks and fire dept., city hall and market buildings and opera house. Lighted by electricity. Falls near town are 165 ft. high, can develop 200,000 h.p. 2 banks. Industries include aluminum, paper and pulp, manganese and carbide, electric light and power development companies, 1 pulp and paper co., 1 saw mill, 1 cotton factory, 2 sash and door factories, 1 knitting factory. Pop. 4,265, with suburbs 5,500. Building permits issued, 6 months, ending June 30, 1916, amounted to $200,000.

Special Opportunities. Immense power developed is available for factories. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

¶**SHERBROOKE.**—(Sherbrooke Co.), at confluence of Magog and St. Francis Rivers on C.P.R., G.T.R., Boston & Maine, terminus of Quebec Central, 100 miles e. of Montreal. Elec. ry. to Lennoxville, 3 m. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex. Hotels, New Sherbrooke $1.50 to $2.50, Magog $2 and up, Grand Central $1.50 to $2, Chateau Frontenac $2 and up. Seat of R.C. bishop. Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches, 11 schools. College with 400 students. 2 general hospitals, old people's home, creche, 4 parks, 10 banks, 10,000 h.p. electric power developed in city limits, rate .0075 per k.w. 200 retail stores, 25 wholesale houses. 40 industries, including clothing, boots, mining, pneumatic tools, 2 woollen mills, cotton mills, silk gloves and underwear, paper, machinery, engine, boiler and mining machinery shops, Fairbanks Co., 3 jewellery factories, builders' factories, pork factory, bottling works, brewery, 4 cigar factories, rubber factory, cotton fibre. Asbestos found at Black Lake and Thetford Mines; copper mines and smelter at Capelton; pulp mills at Brompton and East Angus. Principal exports to U.S. are asbestos, lumber, platinum, chrome ore, hides, sulphur ore, maple sugar, wood pulp. Annual Exhibition held here 1st week of September. Centre of rich mixed farming and timber district. Pop. (Assessors' estimate, 1915), 19,314.

Note. Modern gas plant has been erected.

Special Opportunities. Metal industries, asbestos factory, customs smelter, shoe factories, paper-making machinery. Write Industrial Commissioner, Sherbrooke.

¶**SOREL.**—(Richelieu Co.), on St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers and Q.S.R. and C.P.R. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Carleton, City, Union, New Balmoral, etc., $2. 3 churches (2 R.C., 1 Prot.). Daily boats in summer for Montreal, 42 miles, and Quebec. Light, water and sewerage systems owned by municipality, 3 banks. Industries, agricultural implements, sash and door factory, shipbuilding, foundries, plumbers' supplies, native wines, clothing, aerated waters, abattoir, saw works. Pop. *8,419.

Special Opportunities. Manufactures, natural gas and electric power available.

STANFOLD.—See Princeville.

THETFORD MINES.—(Megantic Co.), 67 m. from Sherbrooke, on Q.C.R. Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Commercial, Central. 4 churches (R.C. (2), Ang., Meth.), 4 banks, 2 schools (Prot. and R.C.). Industries, asbestos mines, cement blocks, 3 sash and door factories, aerated waters, 2 foundries, chrome iron mines. Pop. 7,500.

Special Opportunities. Manufacturers of asbestos products. Female labor plentiful. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

¶**THREE RIVERS (TROIS RIVIERES).**—St. Maurice Co.), founded 1634; incorporated as a city in 1857. On C.P.R., at mouth of St. Maurice River, at head of tide water of the St. Lawrence. Halfway (75 m.) between Montreal and Quebec. Ferry to s. shore of St. Lawrence, connecting with G.T.R., D. & H., and Can. Govt. Rys. Daily steamers to and from Montreal, Quebec, Batiscan, Nicolet, Sorel and other points. Fine harbor, two miles of wharf, mostly concrete; water has depth of 50 ft., can accommodate any size vessel afloat. Hotels, Dominion (Am.), $1.50; Defresne (Am.), $2.00; Dr. de Blois Sanatorium with hydro-elec. treatment, $2.50, and 12 others. County seat, port of entry, seat of R.C. cathedral. Convents, college, 9 schools, 7 banks. All roads macadamized, permanent sidewalks throughout entire city. Centre of paper, pulp and wood industries. 6 large lumber mills, 2 cotton mills (75,000 spindles in 1). One pulp mill ships 60,000 tons of pulp and Kraft paper per year. Other industries include iron foundries (4), boots and shoes (2), caskets,

gloves, furniture, biscuit and candy, wood-turning, concrete beams, etc. The shipping centre of an agricultural district of 500,000 people. Pop. 20,000.

Special Opportunities. Cheap power, 250,000 h.p. developed. Free sites adjoining the C.P.R., tax exemption; other special inducements. Skilled and cheap labor; no labor troubles. Transportation facilities (rail and water) to all parts of the world. The heart of the Province of Quebec. Write Department of Industry, Three Rivers, Que.

TROIS PISTOLES.—(Temiscouata Co.), on River St. Lawrence and Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. Hotels, Victoria $1.75, Lovigne. R.C. church, convent, academy, school for boys, 2 banks. Waterworks and sewerage system owned by town. Industries, 4 saw mills, 2 grist mills, creamery, planing mill, tannery, 10 stores. Good beach with fine scenery, fishing, shooting and boating. Pop. 3,000. Write Mgr. Molsons Bank.

VAL BRILLANT.—(Formerly Cedar Hall), (Rimouski Co.), on Lake Metapedia and on Can. Govt. Rys. Can. Ex. Tel. G.N.W. 2 hotels (unlicensed). Bank. Creamery, 2 sash and door factories, 2 shingle factories, saw mill, lumber co., 2 carriage factories, 3 blacksmiths, 5 general stores, 12 others. Pop. 1,500.

¶**VALLEYFIELD.**—(Beauharnois Co.), 30 m. w. of Montreal, on G.T.R. and St. Law. & Adiron. Ry., western terminus of Beauharnois Canal. Steamers to Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and lake ports. Hotels, Larocque, Queen's, Château Salaberry, Windsor $1.50 up. 3 banks. Seat of R.C. bishop, good schools. Industries include cotton mills of Montreal Cotton Co., flour mills, 2 machine shops, 2 sash and door factories, 2 builders' factories, gasoline motors, 2 foundries, gloves and fur, glazed paper factory, brewery, clothing, cigars. The neighborhood supplies lumber, iron ore and limestone. Pop. 10,000.

Special Opportunities. Ironware factory. Cheap power from Beauharnois Canal is being developed for manufacturers. Direct connections with the United States by two railways. Write the Mayor.

VICTORIAVILLE.—(Arthabaska Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Auto-bus service half-hourly to Arthabaskaville. Hotels, Grand Union $2, Prince of

Wales $1.50, Manoir Victoria $1.50. R.C. church and college, convent and academy for boys, 3 banks. Industries include chairs, furniture, foundry and machine shop, maple syrup, evaporators, fertilizer distributors, mica, soda water, cheese, clothing, spring and mattress, saw mill, 2 builders' factories, cement, perfumes, rattan chairs. Electric power from Shawinigan Falls, telephone. Pop. about 5,000.

Special Opportunities. Manufactures of all kinds. Town offers bonus and exemption from taxes. Write Mgr. Molsons Bank.

WARWICK.—(Arthabaska Co.), on G.T.R. Can. Ex. Hotel, Sampson $2. Bank. Industries include foundry and machine shop, threshing machines, woollen mill, 2 brick plants, saw mill, butter factory, grist mill, pin and comb factory, cheese factories, shingle mill, 2 clothing factories, 1 sash and door factory, 1 overall factory, garage. Pop 2,400.

¶**WATERLOO.**—(Shefford Co.), on Waterloo Lake, an extension of Yamaska River, on C.P.R. and Cen. Vermont Ry., 50 m. s.-e. of Montreal, 38 m. from Sherbrooke. Dom. Ex., Can. Ex., Am Ex. Tel. C.P.R. Hotels: Brooks, Foster, Canada, National $2. 5 churches, college, convent, high school, 3 banks, 2 parks. Industries, 1 chair, 1 furniture, and 2 carriage factories, foundry, bottling works ("Noxic Kola"), toys, marble works, greenhouses, electric light and waterworks, 2 newspapers, 25 stores. Good boating on Waterloo Lake. Pop. *1,886. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

WINDSOR.—(Richmond Co.), on St. Francis's River; on G.T.R. and C.P.R., 90 miles e. of Montreal. Can. Ex., Dom. Ex. Hotels, Chateau Windsor, Riverview, $1.50 to $2. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., R.C.). Protestant academy, convent, R.C. school for boys. 2 banks. Powder and paper mills (400 men), cheese and butter factory. Water power available. Summer resort nearby, with fine scenery. Good roads, good fishing and deer hunting. Copper and asbestos mines in the vicinity. Pop. 2,300.

Special Opportunities. Town offers tax exemptions to new industries. Write Sec. Board of Trade.

Winter sports at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

A herd of Ayrshires and Shorthorns at the Oka Agricultural Farm. See "Cattle," page 22, and "Dairying," page 17.